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TO THE

MYSORE GAZETTE

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1923.

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The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 2.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Allotment of the Chitaldrug District Education Cess.

Read—

Government Order No. 6237-41—L. B. 139-21-2, dated the 24th June 1922, directing the levy of an Education Cess at half an anna in the rupee on all items of revenue subject to the levy of the local cess in the Chitaldrug District.

2. Government Order No. E. 943-55—Edn. 31-22-4, dated the 4th August 1922, directing that the Education Cess levied in any district or municipality should be utilised for the benefit of the district or town concerned.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. Ref. C. 125—L. F. of 22-23, dated the 4th December 1922, from the President, District Board, Chitaldrug, regarding the utilisation of the Education Cess realised in the Chitaldrug District.

ORDER No. E. 4121-41—EDN. 121-21-84, DATED 2ND JANUARY 1923.

The income from the Education Cess in the Chitaldrug District is estimated to amount to Rs. 31,000 per annum and as regards its utilisation the Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the funds available may be allotted for the several local measures of reform as follows:—

	Kannada schools	Hind.	Schools
(a) Conversion of grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government institutions.	7,500	....	2,500
(b) Opening of fresh schools mainly for girls and depressed classes.	....	3,500	....
(c) Improvement of the staff and equipment of existing Schools.	2,500	....	700
(d) Providing school buildings mainly for Primary Schools	2,600	....	1,200
(e) Converting Rural Vernacular Middle and Rural A.V. Schools into A.V. and A.H. Schools.	6,000	....	1,500
(f) Introduction of Agriculture and Practical instruction in Middle Schools.	....	3,000	....

He has also submitted detailed * proposals as regards items (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f), which involve the following expenditure :—

	Recurring cost per annum	Non-recurring cost
(i) Conversion of Aided Schools into Government institutions ..	8,396	5,230
(ii) Improving the staff of the existing Primary Schools ..	4,644	.....
(iii) Providing school buildings ..	.....	3,800
(iv) Conversion of schools into Middle Schools ..	8,326	1,400
(v) Introduction of Agriculture and Practical instruction classes in the Middle Schools.	1,200	1,840

2. The District Board, Chitaldrug, have on careful consideration approved of the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education subject to the following modifications :—

- (i) that an additional hand may be given to each of the two schools, viz., the Primary Hindustani School, Dodderi, Challakere Taluk, and the Primary Hindustani School, Kubarahalli, Chitaldrug Taluk ;
- (ii) that a new school be started at Adivala, Hiriyr Taluk, for Begars, Lambanies and othar depressed classes ;
- (iii) that as regards buildings, one at Jajur in the Challakere Taluk be sanctioned in place of the one proposed to be constructed at Alur, Davangere Taluk, as contributions have already been recovered from the villagers in the former place.

3. From the statements submitted by the Inspector-General of Education it is observed that 2 teachers are proposed to be given for the Dodderi School and as the strength of the school is only 47, Government see no necessity for another hand for this school. Subject to this observation, Government are pleased to sanction the foregoing proposals of the Inspector-General of Education with the modifications suggested by the District Board, Chitaldrug.

4. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to take suitable steps at once to give effect to the above orders and to expedite his further proposals for the utilisation of the entire income from the cess.

* Printed as an annexure.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

ANNEXURE.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

List of Aided Schools to be converted into Government Institutions.

Serial Number	Name of place	Population	No. of years for which the school has been working as an Aided School	Distance from the nearest Government School	Strength by classes								Proposed establishment										Extra cost	
					V	IV	III	II	I	B	A	Total	Teachers				Singing allowance	Contingent grant per mensem	House rent	Total recurring per mensem	Non-recurring for furniture, etc.	Amount of grant paid at present per mensem	Recurring normal per annum in and after 1923-24	Non-recurring
													25	20	17	15								
1	Chitaldrug Taluk— Bhadraghatta (Bharmasagara Hobli.)	1,003	6	2				5	3	5	52	65			1	1		1	5	38	200	7	372	200
2	Siddapura, (Kasba Hobli.)	561	6	2				4	2	5	19	30				1		1		15	100	7	102	100
3	Shingapura (Hireguntanur Hobli.)	785	7	3				7	8	7	40	62			1	1		1		33	200	7	312	200
4	Halasudra (Bharmasagara Hobli.)	531	22	4					5	3	15	23				1		1		15	100	7	102	100
5	Challakore Taluk— Chevalur (Parasuramapura Hobli.)	1,005	6	3				1	7	3	15	26				1		1		15	100	12	42	100
6	Mallaurahalli (Nayakanahatti Hobli.)	1,388	5	4				7	3	6	15	31				1		1		15	100	5	126	100
7	Rangavvanahalli (Kasaba Hobli.)	509	6	4				8	6	5	23	42				1		1		15	150	6	114	150
8	Hiriyur Taluk— Baboor (Kasaba Hobli.)	927	7	3					6	8	26	40				1		1		15	150	19	42	150
9	Burujanaoppa (Imangala Hobli.)	1,203	7	3				11	4	9	38	86			1	1		1		33	250	12	252	250
10	Davangere Taluk— Gopannahalli (Hedadi Hobli.)	673	7	2	7	11	10		7	12	10	57		1	1			1		38	200	5	396	200
11	Hucchavvanahalli (Mayakondakonda Hobli.)	1,153	7	3					2	25		27				1		1		15	100	7	102	100
12	Bhavihallu (Mayakonda Hobli.)	654	6	4				3	3	6	11	22		1				1		17	150	7	126	150
13	Kandagallu (Mayakonda Hobli.)	981	8	2				1	5	8	7	22			1			1		15	150	6	114	150
14	Holalkore Taluk— Gunjiganur (Bharmanayakanadurga Hobli.)	729	6	2				4	4	3	15	15				1		1	5	20	150	7	162	150
15	Dummi, (Ramagiri Hobli.)	1,422	7	2				6	7	9	28	50			1	1		1	5	38	200	5	393	200
16	Gunderi, Kasba Hobli.)	771	6	4					3	5	5	26				1		1		15	150	5	126	150
17	Nandanahosur (Thalva Hobli.)	877	8	2																				

List of Aided Schools, etc.,—*contd.*

Serial Number	Name of place	Population	No. of years for which the school has been working as an Aided School	Distance from the nearest Government School	Strength by classes								Proposed establishment										Extra cost	
					V	IV	III	II	I	B	A	Total	Teachers				Singing allowance	Contingent grant per mensem	House rent	Total recurring per mensem	Non-recurring for furniture, etc.	Amount of grant paid at present per mensem	Recurring normal per annum in and after 1923-24	Non-recurring
													25	20	17	15								
18	Hosdurga Taluk— Lakkiahalli (Madadakere Hobli.)	1,206	6	6	..	1	5	7	7	10	27	56	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	33	200	5	336	200
19	Jagalur Taluk— Basavanakote (Bilichodu Hobli.)	1,166	6	6	..	..	..	4	..	4	49	153	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	151	150	5	126	150
20	Molakalmuru Taluk— Thammenahalli (Devasamudra Hobli.)	364	15	5	..	..	2	4	4	7	14	31	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	151	100	6	114	100
	Total				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,504	3,050
PANORAMA BOYS' SCHOOLS.																								
21	Chitaldrug Taluk— Doddasiddavvanahalli (Kasba Hobli.)	5,161	31	..	..	..	..	..	11	21	..	32	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	261	100	7	222	100
22	Hiriyur Taluk— Bharmapura (Imangala Hobli.)	1,575	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	13	21	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	251	100	5	246	100
23	Challakere Taluk— Thimmappayanahalli (Nayakanahatti Hobli.)	630	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	8	18	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	251	100	7	222	100
24	Hosdurga Taluk— Mathodu (Mathodu Hobli.)	1,032	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	16	25	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	251	100	7	222	100
	Total				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	012	400
HINDUSTANI BOYS' SCHOOLS.																								
25	Chitaldrug Taluk— Turuvvanur (Turuvvanur Hobli.)	6,451	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	8	28	37	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	221	120	5	210	120
26	Bhadurghatta (Bharmasagara Hobli.)	1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	38	51	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	38	150	6	384	150
27	Hiriyur Taluk— Imangala (Imangala Hobli.)	2,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	22	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	171	100	6	138	100
28	Metikurki (Kasba Hobli.)	1,158	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	12	20	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	221	100	7	186	100
29	Javagondanahalli (Javagondanahalli Hobli.)	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	16	35	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	171	120	5	102	120

II.—Proposals re the conversion of Rural A.-V. and Vernacular Middle Schools into A.-V. or A.-H. Schools Chitaldrug District.

Name of school	Population	Distance from the nearest A.-V. School	Strength		Cost and Establishment				Extra cost	
			Middle School Section	Primary Section	Present		Proposed		Total per mensem	Recurring per mensem
					Details	Total per mensem	For the A.-V. Section	For the Primary Section		
(a)—A.-V. Schools.										
1. Rural A.-V. School, Mayakonda, Davangere Taluk.	2,301	18	56	150	1 (30), 2 (25), 1 (20), 2 (17), 2 (15), 1 peon on Rs. 10, 1 peon 9, Contingent grant (2).	Rs. 185	1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 (25), 1 peon (10), Scavenging allowance Rs. 2, Contingent grant Rs. 2, House rent Rs. 10, Total Rs. 154	1 (25)—1 (30), 1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant (1), Total Rs. 115½	269½	84½
2. Rural A.-V. School, Malebennur, Davangere Taluk.	2,177	12	30	133	1 (30), 1 (25), 2 (20), 2 (17), 3 (15), 2 peons (9), (8), Contingent grant 1.	Rs. 192	Do Total Rs. 154	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant (1), Total Rs. 87	241	49
3. Rural A.-V. School, Bilichodu, Jagalur Taluk.	1,548	13	46	140	3 (25), 1 (20), 4 (15), 3 peons (10), (9), (7), Contingent grant (1).	Rs. 182½	Do Total Rs. 154	Total Rs. 87½	241	59
4. Rural A.-V. School, Bharmasagara, Chitaldrug Taluk.	1,288	19	36	91	1 (25), 2 (20), 1 (17), 3 (15), 1 peon (7), Contingent grant (1).	Rs. 135	1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 (25), 1 peon (9), Scavenger allowance (2), Contingent grant 2, Total Rs. 143	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon 8, Contingent grant 1, House rent 10, Total Rs. 71	214	79
5. V.-E. Middle School, Tiruvannur, Chitaldrug Taluk.	6,451	13	26	140	1 (25), 2 (17), 3 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant 1	Rs. 114	1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 (25), 1 peon 9, Scavenger allowance (2), Contingent grant (2), House rent 10, Total Rs. 153	1 (25)—1 (30), 1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant (1), Total Rs. 115½	268½	154½
6. Rural A.-V. School, Sripampura (old Budihalli), Haldurga Taluk.	1,376	15	29	108	2 (25), 2 (20), 3 (17), 1 peon (7), Contingent grant 1.	Rs. 149	Total Rs. 153	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant (1), Total Rs. 88	241	92
Total ..						957	Rs. 911	Rs. 563½	1,474½	517½

Total extra recurring cost including annual grant of Rs. 50 for School Library and furniture will be Rs. 6,512 per annum.

(b)—A.-H. Schools.

1. Taluk Hindustani School, Davangere.	16,399	22	82	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 2 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant (1).	Rs. 102	1 (55), 1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 peon (12), Contingent grant (2), Scavenging allowance (2), Total 176	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 peon (10), Contingent grant (1), Total 73½	249	147
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Extra cost recurring including annual grant of Rs. 50 for furniture and library Rs. 1,814 per annum and Rs. 200 non-recurring.

III.—Improving the staff of the existing Primary Schools in the Chitaldrug District.

No.	Name of school	Strength	Teaching staff and establishment		Additional expenditure per mensem
			Present cost	Proposed cost	
KANNADA BOYS' SCHOOLS.					
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bhimasandra, Chitaldrug Taluk	54	1 (15)	1 (17); 1 (15)	17
2	Dodderi, Challakere Taluk	76	1 (20), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15)	17
3	Bharmasagara, Challakere Taluk	48	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
4	Hariyabbe, Hiriya Taluk	68	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15)	20
5	Yaraballi do	47	1 (15), 1 Grant-in-aid Teacher (7)	1 (17), 1 (15)	10
6	Thimmalapura, Molakalmuru Taluk	46	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
7	Bethuru, Davangere Taluk	80	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15)	20
8	Doddabati do	66	1 (17)	1 (17), 1 (15)	15
9	Alur do	80	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15)	20
10	Nerlagi do	53	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
11	Bada do	76	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15)	20
12	Kokkanur, Harihar Sub. Taluk	111	1 (17), 1 (15)	Do	20
13	Haralahalli, Davangere Taluk	90	Do	Do	20
14	Jigali do	48	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
15	Halavana do	122	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15)	20
16	Halekallu, Jagalur Taluk	120	1 (20)	Do	32
Total			2 (20), 8 (17), 14 (15), 1 (7)	9 (20), 16 (17), 16 (15)	299
KANNADA GIRLS' SCHOOLS.					
17	Thalak, Challakere Taluk	41	1 (17), 1 (15), 1 (5)*	1 (17), 1 (15), 1 (7)*	2
18	Dodderi do	25	1 (17), 1 (5)*	1 (17), 1 (7)*	2
19	Sriramapura, Hosdurga Taluk	47	1 (17), 1 (15), 1 (5)*	1 (17), 1 (15), 1 (7)*	5
Total			House rent Rs. 2	House rent Rs. 5	
Total			3 (17), 2 (15), 3 (5)	3 (17), 2 (15), 3 (7)	9
Total			House rent Rs. 2	House rent Rs. 5	
HINDUSTANI BOYS' SCHOOLS.					
20	Dodderi, Challakere Taluk	47	1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (15)	20
	Malebennur, Davangere Taluk	71	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 peon	17
22	Kanakuppa, Jagalur Taluk	68	1 (20)	Rs. 7, 1 (20), 1 (17)	17
Total			2 (20), 1 (17), 2 (15)	1 (25), 3 (20), 2 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon Rs. 7	54
HINDUSTANI GIRLS' SCHOOLS.					
23	Hiriya	62	1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (15)	20
24	Davangere	34	1 (15)	1 (20)	5
Total			2 (15)	2 (20), 1 (15)	25
Grand Total					387

Statement showing the estimated cost and the amount of appropriation made for constructing school buildings in connection with utilising the amount realised from the levy of Education Cess in Chitaldrug District.

No.	Name of school	Taluk	Strength of the school	Type number proposed	Cost of the building	Appropriation made during 1922-23
					Rs.	Rs.
1	V. E. School at Bada	Davangere	40	I	1,200	750
2	Do Hadadi	Do	96	II	2,900	1,200
3	Do Jajur	Challakere	50	I	1,200	750
4	Do Hindi Boys' School at Kuru-barahalli	Chitaldrug	30	I	1,200	750
5	For unforeseen expenditure or repairs to existing buildings.				Lumpsum Rs.	350
Total						3,800

* Singing Master.

Schools in which practical instruction classes are proposed to be opened in the Chitaldrug District.

No.	Name of school	Subject	Cost	
			Recurring annual	Non-recurring
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Rural A.V. School, Malebennur, Harihar Sub-Taluk.	Agriculture	600	920
2	Rural A.V. School, Mayakonda, Davangere Taluk.	Do	600	920
			Rs.	
Details.			25	
Recurring.—1 teacher on			10	
peon on			15	
Contingent grant				
Total			50 per mensem	
Non-recurring.—For land			240	
equipment			180	
a shed			500	
Total			920	

Reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1921-22.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1921-22 submitted by the Inspector-General of Education with his letter No. C. P. R. 49 of 22-23, dated the 24th October 1922.

ORDER NO. E. 4140-90—EDN. 82-22-25, DATED 2ND JANUARY 1923.

Schools and scholars.—The number of public institutions fell from 9,698 in 1920-21 to 7,663 in 1921-22 or by 2,035 and the number of pupils from 313,753 in 1920-21 to 290,574 in 1921-22 or by 23,179. There was a corresponding fall also in the average attendance. At the close of the year the percentage of boys at school to the total population of school-going age fell from 50.00 in 1920-21 to 55.89 in 1921-22, that of girls from 12.90 to 12.46 and that of both boys and girls from 36.9 to 34.59. There was one institution for every 3.43 square miles of area and 681 of the population and one out of every 2.8 of the school-going population was under instruction. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-12-11 against Re. 0-13-2 in the previous year. The reduction both in the number of institutions and also in strength was almost entirely due to the closing down of the inefficient and languishing village elementary schools whose further continuance in their present deterioration would be, as remarked by the Inspector-General, a waste of public money. This disappointing feature in the year's administration has been dealt with in part I of the Dewan's Dasara Address of October last.

2. Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department during the year including also indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,47,240 or Rs. 3,62,643 less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to retrenchments of expenditure which was of an optional nature or which was discontinued on other grounds. The direct expenditure alone amounted to Rs. 31,98,519 or 71.92 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this, Rs. 13,66,100 was spent on Secondary Education, Rs. 13,37,865 on Primary Education for boys and girls. Of the total amount spent on education Rs. 24,66,828 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 7,31,688 on Aided Schools, Rs. 4,13,568 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 8,35,155 under other heads of expenditure. A sum of Rs. 46,387 was spent on building grants and the total expenditure incurred on educational buildings was Rs. 1,93,483.

3. Direction and Inspection.—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Inspector-General of Education, was in charge of the department during the year with the exception of the first three months of the year when Mr. B. Dasappa, Deputy Inspector-General of Education, was temporarily in charge of the department. The Inspector-General of Education toured for 68 days and visited 81 schools and attended 85 Conferences.

Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector, was on tour for 117 days and examined 296 schools in all. Mr. H. R. Krishnamurthi, Circle Inspector, toured for 133 days and examined

187 schools. Mr. Venkatasubbiah, District Inspector of Bangalore, toured only for 129 days and inspected some schools not in his direct charge, while omitting to inspect many schools in his direct charge. The itineration and inspection of Mr. C. Subba Rao, District Inspector of Schools, Shimoga, was equally unsatisfactory. He inspected only about half the number of schools in his direct charge and toured only 141 days. The touring and inspection work of Mr. Krishniengar, District Inspector, Mysore, was very unsatisfactory. He toured only for 136 days and out of the schools in his direct charge he left 108 uninspected, while the number inspected by him was only 66.

The number of days toured was very inadequate in the case of Messrs. Pir Saheb Miyan, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Bangalore, G. Sridharamurthi, District Inspector of Schools, Tumkur, K. Krishnaswamaiya, District Inspector, Hassan, Mahomed Beig, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Mysore. The Inspector-General is requested to obtain the explanations of all these officers for the shortcomings in their work now observed and issue suitable warnings to the officers whose explanations are not satisfactory.

The only officers whose itineration and inspection work were satisfactory are Messrs. P. Ananthasubba Rao, District Inspector, Kolar and Ahmed Hussain, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools in the Malnad.

In their review on the Public Instruction Report of 1920-21, Government pointed out certain defects in the present system of inspections. Government have now again to point out that further improvements should be effected in the work of the Inspecting Agencies. The itineration has been inadequate in several cases and the results point to the need for more careful scrutiny of tour-programmes and journals of the Inspecting Officers in the head office.

The touring and inspection of several of the Assistant Inspectors was also not at all satisfactory. A large number of schools was left uninspected, but as remarked by the Inspector-General of Education, this was to a certain extent unavoidable owing to the large number of schools in the charge of each inspecting officer. The question of increasing the subordinate inspecting staff is under the consideration of the Government. But they cannot on this ground absolve these inspecting officers from blame for not touring for the prescribed number of days. The Assistant Inspectors of the following ranges have toured less than one hundred and fifty days, though the period of itineration prescribed for them is two hundred days: Anekal, Kolar, Sagar, Kolar (Urdu), Shimoga (Urdu), Malvalli, Hunsur, Gubbi, Holé-Narsipur, Tarikere. With the single exception of the Assistant Inspectress in charge of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts the work of the Assistant Inspectresses of Kannada Girls' Schools was satisfactory.

The Inspector-General of Education is also requested to take up at once the question of redistribution of the charges of the several Inspecting Officers and the revision of the Inspection Code which should be brought up-to-date and issued without delay.

4. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—All the eight Collegiate High Schools continued to do good work during the year. There was a slight increase in their strength and 791 candidates were sent up in all for the University Entrance Examination as against 748 in the previous year and 232 passed. The percentage of passes was not satisfactory especially in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore. There were 21 High Schools working during the year and the total number of candidates examined at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination during the year was 1,715. Of these 744 were declared eligible for College Course and the Public Service. Out of 33 girls sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate 13 were declared eligible for College Course and the Public Service. The results in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination were disappointing in the Channarayana High School.

Government observe that development in strength of the Bangalore Government Collegiate High School with its strength of 941 pupils in 17 sections and the Mysore Government Collegiate High School with 658 pupils in 13 sections has affected their efficiency and also school discipline. The department is requested to take up the question of regulating the strength of the High Schools on the lines arrived at the recent Educational Conference.

5. *Middle Schools.*—The number of Middle Schools increased from 379 to 388 during the year, and their strength from 59,209 to 60,891. Of these, A. V. Schools increased from 303 to 309 and their strength from 50,196 to 51,771 including 134 Rural A. V. Schools with a strength of 15,196 pupils. These figures indicate the popularity of education in Middle Schools of the A. V. type to which all purely vernacular Middle Schools have been ordered to be converted in the orders on the Education Memorandum. The results of the Lower Secondary Examinations were satisfactory. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-four candidates sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 4,865 for the Vernacular Examination of whom 1,941 and 2,313 respectively passed. The percentage of

passes for the English Lower Secondary was 50.1 and for the Vernacular Lower Secondary 49.51. The scheme of practical instruction classes in Middle Schools was discontinued and the new scheme sanctioned in the Education Memorandum was ordered to be given effect to in 5 centres.

6. *Primary Schools*.—The total number of Primary Schools for boys fell from 8,206 in 1920-21 to 6,216 in 1921-22 or by 1,990 and the number of pupils from 1,99,801 to 1,75,801; of these, 2,043 were Government Schools. The reasons for this fall in the number and strength of these schools have been already referred to. The number of night schools also decreased by about 50 per cent as the scheme has not proved so far a success in most places. Compulsory education was in force in 240 centres which included all the populous centres.

7. *Training Institutions*.—The eleven training schools continued to do satisfactory work during the year, with a total strength of 588 pupils. The progress made in the training of teachers has not been adequate. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary grade Final examinations, the number of passes were 2, 5, 13 and 113 respectively. The number of teachers trained every year requires immediate increase in view of the fact that only about 30% of the total number of teachers in the State are trained.

8. *Women's Education*.—There were 3 English High Schools for girls with a strength of 106, one Kannada High School with a strength of 19 pupils, 13 A-V Schools with 2,205 pupils, 94 Vernacular Middle Schools with 10,651 pupils and 566 Primary Schools with 22,451 pupils and 3 Training Schools with 70 pupils under training. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of school-going age was 12.46. The results of the public examinations in the case of girls were 13 passes out of 33 candidates at the S. S. L. C., 47 out of 93 in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 219 out of 423 in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 39 out of 61 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

9. *Education of Special Communities*.—There were 863 Hindustani Schools for boys and girls with a strength of 30,341 including 9 Anglo-Hindustani Schools, 46 Middle Schools and 641 Primary Schools. The percentage of Mahomedan boys in the A-V Schools as compared with the total number of Mahomedan boys under instruction in Middle Schools and Primary Schools was 4.3 indicating that boys of this community have not taken to the A-V Education in sufficiently large numbers.

The number of schools for Panchamas decreased from 739 to 608, the reduction being due almost entirely to the closing of languishing aided schools. The total strength also decreased from 15,390 to 13,706, of whom 1,670 were girls. The Central Panchama Boarding Institutes continued to do good work during the year.

10. *Grant-in-aid*.—The total amount disbursed as grant-in-aid during the year was Rs. 4,58,276 of which Rs. 4,48,098 was from State Funds, Rs. 5,463 from Local Funds and Rs. 4,715 from Municipal Funds, and of the State Grant Rs. 83,569 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 31,664 on Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 20,530 for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 2,64,525 for Primary Schools for boys and Rs. 21,928 for Primary Schools for girls.

A sum of Rs. 57,173 was spent from State Funds on buildings and other lumpsum grants, of which Rs. 46,387 was for buildings and Rs. 10,786 for furniture and other school equipment.

The grant-in-aid code was revised towards the end of the year providing for a more liberal system of grants-in-aid, the main features of the revision being the introduction of a system of salary grants and the insistence on a permanent endowment for the institutions yielding a minimum income of at least one-fourth of the total expenditure.

Educational buildings and school equipment.—A sum of Rs. 1,93,483 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 2,86,374 in the year 1920-21, and the amount paid as grant-in-aid towards the construction of school houses for which contributions had been paid by the people was only Rs. 9,871. The total amount spent from State Funds on equipment of schools was Rs. 1,62,912. The question of revising the plans of village school buildings is engaging the attention of Government.

Hostels.—The number of hostels increased from 46 to 51 and their strength from 1,667 to 2,240. The rules regulating grants to private hostels have been further liberalized and in view of the representations for making the Government hostels more popular, the question of revising the rules governing these latter is also under consideration.

11. *General Remarks*.—The activities of the Education Department during the year under report were directed towards improving the efficiency of the educational organisation and preparing detailed schemes relating to the several measures sanctioned in the Education Memorandum. The most important preliminary work which has been completed is the educational survey which furnishes all the material items of information necessary for a well

considered programme of development of primary education in the State. The chief reason for the decrease in the total number of schools and scholars in recent years is the very rapid expansion undertaken in Primary education under which village aided schools were allowed to spring up without reference to the population and resources of villages and their ability to continue them and this has led to many defects pointed out in the orders of Government on the Education Memorandum.

The survey has disclosed that out of 2,897 villages with a population of over 500, a little less than 50% or 1,178 villages have Government Schools, 797 have Aided Schools and 922 have none. Further out of 6,178 villages with a population of between 200 to 500, 690 villages have Government Schools, 1,623 have Aided Schools and 3,865 villages have no schools. Apart from such irregular distribution the quality and standard of the elementary education imparted in the large number of primary schools require immediate improvement. About 90 per cent of the pupils do not go even up to the Upper Primary grade. The question of remedying these evils by redistribution of schools, the introduction of a uniform course of primary education spread over 4 years and several other measures sanctioned should form the important part of the work of the department in the next year and onwards.

These improvements have been to a certain extent delayed owing to the general financial stringency necessitating a curtailment of the grant on education, and the hesitation of the District Boards to levy the education cess. Proposals are now before Government to meet the situation and to utilise the resources available so far in the best possible manner augmenting them by special grants from State Funds to accelerate the programme in those areas in which these resources have been made available. The total expenditure on education excluding University education in the State now represents 11.4 per cent of the revenues and it will not be possible to carry out fully the programme of development indicated by Government without a further increase of expenditure up to a total of about Rs. 50 lakhs in the near future. The important question of financing educational expansion on sound and sure lines which will benefit the masses and lay a solid foundation for both quantity and the quality in the higher grades of education in the State is now engaging the earnest consideration of Government.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Punishments for Corruption

READ—

Letter No. 410 of 22-23, dated 11th November 1922, from the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, reporting against the conduct of Mr. S. Rama Rao, Taluk Sheristedar and *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar, Molakalmuru, and his Registration clerk Pampapathiah, for attempting to receive illegal gratification from Kori Basappa of Nagasamudra village, Molakalmuru Taluk, who presented a hypothecation deed and a sale deed for Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 600, respectively on 15th September 1922, for purpose of Registration.

ORDER No. R. 3009-11—L. R. 238-22-2, DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1922.

The evidence recorded clearly shows—

(1) that Kori Basappa presented the documents in question for registration to the Registration Clerk, the Sheristedar being absent at the time,

(2) that the clerk demanded a sum of Rs. 28 over and above the registration fees as the mamool perquisite,

(3) that the said Basappa refused to pay such a heavy sum, and (4) that he and the executants of the documents went to the Sheristedar's house and complained against the heavy and exorbitant demand, but that the Sheristedar agreed only to the reduction of the sum by Rs. 2.

2. As there is absolutely no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses, the charge of attempting to receive a bribe brought against the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar and his clerk must be deemed to have been proved.

3. Considering the numerous complaints of corruption that are received against Sub-Registrars and their clerks, it is desirable that exemplary notice should be taken when instances of misconduct on their part are brought to notice. Government are therefore pleased to order that the Registration Clerk C. Pampapathiah be dismissed from the service and debarred from re-employment.

4. The Sheristedar and *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar S. Rama Rao also deserves an equally exemplary punishment. In view, however, of the fact that he has put in a service of 25 years and both the Revenue Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Registration recommend a lighter punishment in his case, Government are pleased to order his immediate retirement from service on a compassionate pension under Article 240 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Cardamom Cultivation.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 6504-12—L. R. 181-21-50, dated 23rd May 1922, stating that, under Section 112 of the Land Revenue Code, Government can affix such conditions as they may consider expedient to the grant of lands on coffee tenure, and directing that no cultivation other than coffee be permitted on lands granted on coffee tenure.

2. Letter No. App. 108—21-22, dated 5th-7th July 1922, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting instructions as to whether the order read above applies only to future grants or should apply also to lands already granted.

3. Representation at the last Dasara Representative Assembly that the restrictions against growing cardamom on coffee lands should be removed as being opposed to the terms of the grant.

ORDER No. R. 3623-32—L. R. 36-22-2, DATED 30TH DECEMBER 1922.

In view of the representations made at the last Representative Assembly meeting that permission might be given for the cultivation of cardamom in lands which have been granted for coffee cultivation at least, where the grants are not subject to the condition that cardamom should not be grown in them, Government are pleased to direct in modification of the order read above, that cardamom be permitted to be cultivated in lands which had been granted prior to the date of that order, for coffee cultivation provided that—

(a) in the case of lands granted subsequent to 1910-11 they are not in the area where cardamom cultivation has been totally prohibited under the rules.

(b) and that in the case of lands granted earlier, the grant is not subject to the condition that cardamom should not be raised.

2. In respect of future grants Government reserve a discretion to affix such conditions as they may consider necessary under Section 112 of the Land Revenue Code.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Resettlement of Alienated Villages.

READ—

Letter No. 70, dated 19th September 1922, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Inam Settlements in Mysore, soliciting orders on certain points in connection with the resettlement of alienated villages, the period of whose original settlement has expired or is about to expire.

ORDER No. R. 2992-3001—L. S. 8-22-14, DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1922.

The following are the points on which orders are sought:—

Whether the resurvey of alienated villages which are ripe for resettlement should be taken up prior to reclassification in view of the fact that the boundary marks therein are in a worse condition than in Government villages or whether it may be dispensed with, on the analogy of the procedure laid down in the case of Government villages, where under Government Order No. R. 10390—L. S. 14-20-5, dated 16th March 1921, resurvey is unnecessary?

How should such villages which are under Government management be dealt with in this respect?

iii. How should such villages, when the Inamdars thereof do not signify any eagerness for resurvey, be treated?

2. As under the standing orders, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the proper maintenance of boundary marks in alienated villages into which Survey-Settlement has been introduced, Government are of opinion that the procedure laid down in the Government Order of 16th March 1921 should apply to alienated villages also and accordingly direct that no measurement or boundary marks inspection be undertaken by the Survey Department except when it is absolutely necessary.

3. Where, however, the Inamdar desires to have the village resurvey in detail, *i.e.*, the fields re-measured and boundary marks repaired, the Survey Department may undertake it, provided the cost is borne by the Inamdar and his raiyats.

4. These instructions will apply also to villages under the management of Government.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Report of the Reforms Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. 2034-2093—C. B. 103-22-1, dated the 18th October 1922, appointing a Committee for working out the details of the constitutional developments announced by the Dewan in the Representative Assembly on the 7th October 1922, requesting it to make recommendations indicating the measures necessary to bring the new scheme into force so as to enable both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to exercise their enlarged functions in connection with the next year's budget, and to submit its report by the 1st December 1922.

2. Letter No. 173, dated the 1st December 1922, from the Secretary to the Committee, reporting that in the circumstances stated, the report cannot possibly be ready before about the middle of January 1923 and requesting an extension of the period accordingly.

ORDER No. 3996-4045—C. B. 103-22, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1923.

The extension of the time applied for by the Committee is sanctioned.

2. Taking into consideration all the preliminary steps necessary to introduce the constitutional developments, *viz.*, the consideration by Government of the report of the Committee which will not now be received before the middle of this month, the issue of Proclamation, the preparation of voters' lists, the holding of elections, the disposal of objection petitions, etc., the Government find that it will not be possible to reconstitute the Assembly and the Legislative Council in time for the discussion by them of the next budget in June 1923.

3. Representations have also been received from certain public bodies praying for the publication of the Committee's report with a view to elicit public opinion before the report is taken into consideration by the Government.

4. Government are, in the circumstances, pleased to direct that the Committee's report be published on receipt, and two months' time allowed for public discussion. The Report with the representations presented to Government thereon will be taken into consideration by the Government in the latter part of March 1923 and further action will be taken expeditiously so that the Representative Assembly may be reconstituted not later than September 1923, and the new arrangements may come into full effect by Dasara 1923.

5. As the term of the present Legislative Council expires on the 17th February 1923, necessary action will be taken to extend the term for a period of six months from that date. The Representative Assembly as constituted under the triennial election of 1922 will be summoned for the Birthday Session in June next.

K. MATTHAN, 60
Chief Secy. to Govt.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 3.]

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Retrenchment Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. 4899-958—C. B. 171-21-1, dated 3rd February 1922, appointing a Special Committee for scrutinising the financial position of the State.

2. The following orders of Government ordering retrenchments in the several departments with reference to the recommendations made by the Committee.

NUMBER AND DATE OF THE ORDERS.	SUBJECT.
Government Order No. 341-2—C B 21-22-1, dated 16th July 1922.	Fixing the pay of the Judges of the Chief Court.
Government Order No. 343-5—C B 21-22-2, dated 18th July 1922.	Fixing the pay of the Agent, Mysore Railways.
Government Order No. 6498-6577—C B 226-21-1, dated 21st April 1922.	Prohibiting the filling up permanently of vacant posts in the sanctioned scales of establishments until further orders.
Government Order No. I & C 770-929—E C 4-22-1, dated 31st July 1922.	Regarding the future working of the Mysore Economic Conference.
Government Order No. L 7567-82—Sany 55-21-1, dated 26th June 1922.	Retrenchments in the Sanitary Department.
Government Order No. FI 132-81—G F 251-21-2, dated 8th July 1922.	Regarding the winding up of Village Savings Banks, etc.
Government Order No. FI 29-78—S & A 1-22-1, dated 6th July 1922.	About raising the age of Superannuation.
Government Order No. 7622-23—C B 225-21-3, dated 26th June 1922.	Appointment of a Junior Officer as Meteorological Reporter to Government.
Government Order No. M 4884-7—G M 102-21 1, dated 6th May 1922.	Reorganization of the Archaeological Department.
Government Order No. 423-25—I & C 22-21-3, dated 15th July 1922.	Regarding the working of the Museum and the Arts and Crafts Depot.

NUMBER AND DATE OF THE ORDERS.	SUBJECT.
Government Order No. I & C 6306-66—Geol 88-21-1, dated 27th June 1922.	Abolition of the separate Explosives Branch of the Department of Mines.
Government Order No. R 7048-109—L R 341-21-1, dated 16—19th June 1922.	Retrenchments in the Revenue Department.
Government Order No. R 7205-66—L R 341-21-3, dated 21st June 1922.	Abolition of the Sub-Taluk of French Rocks.
Government Order No. I C 342-402—Ft-113-21-7, dated 5th July 1922.	Retrenchments in the Forest Department.
Government Order No. R 7569-80—Ex 71-21-5, dated 30th June 1922.	Retrenchments in the Excise Department.
Government Order No. E 1000-50—P & S 25-22-1, dated 8th August 1922.	Retrenchments in the Printing and Stationery Departments.
Government Order No. P 6-16—Pol 1-22-1, dated 1st July 1922.	Retrenchments in the Police Department.
Government Order No. P 1739-42—Pol 1-22-5, dated 2nd September 1922, and Government Order No. 5315-6—Pol 164-20-15, dated 29th December 1922.	Regarding the Police Training School.
Government Order No. I C 2633-92—I & C 121-22-1, dated 24th October 1922.	Reorganization of the Industries and Commerce Department.
Government Order No. P, W 480-528—E 208-21-29, dated 9th September 1922.	Budget of the Public Works Department.
Government Order No. P. W. 373-426—E. 1974-2027, dated 9th September 1922.	Reorganization of the Public Works Department.
Government Order No. L 7301-3—Med 129-21-2, dated 13th June 1922.	Regarding the Medical Department.
Government Order No. J 1115-20—Pris 72-21-3, dated 16th August 1922.	Regarding economies in the Prisons Department.
Government Order No. 324-28—Ry F 54-G 22-23, dated 31st July 1922.	Regarding economies in the Railway Budget.
Government Order No. 4800-50—Edn 414-21-2, dated 26th June 1922.	Regarding the budget grant to the Education Department.
Government Order No. L 2119-80—C S 21-22-1, dated 6th September 1922.	Retrenchments in the Co-operative Department, and the levy of fees on suits filed before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Government Order No. I C 974-1003—Geol 19-22-1, dated 9th August 1922.	Retrenchments in the Geological Department.
Government Order No. P 1644-1710—Mily 27-22-1, dated 30th August 1922.	Regarding the reduction in the Amrut Mahal Department.
Government Order No. 616-22—O E 12-22-1, dated 25th July 1922.	Regarding the General and Revenue Secretariat.
Government Order No. 517-50—Muz 53-22-1, dated 31st July 1922.	Regarding the Muzrai Department.
Government Order No. P 1524-6—Mily 54-22-1, dated 23rd August 1922.	Regarding the Kunigal Stud Farm.
Government Order No. Fl 2008-57—S & A 7-22-9, dated 3rd November 1922.	Regarding the reduction of allowances to salaried officers of Government.
Government Order No. Fl 411-60—S & A 7-22-1, dated 18th July 1922.	Abolishing a Kolar Gold Fields local allowances.
Government Order No. 942-5—C B 63-22-1, dated 23rd August 1922.	Regarding the combination of duties of certain Heads of Departments.
Government Order No. O. 1629-92—G M 42-22-1, dated 11th September 1922.	Regarding the reduction of menial establishments.
Government Order No. P 2305-56—Cts 77-22-1, dated 16th September 1922.	Regarding the Courts in the Kadar District.
Government Order No. Fl 2286-335—G F 32-22-1, dated 6th September 1922.	Retrenchments in the Comptroller's Office.
Government Order No. L 2397-458—A & E 51-22-1, dated 14th September 1922.	Retrenchments in the Departments of Agriculture, Gardens and Sericulture.
Government Order No. O 313-75—G M 14-22-1, dated 12th July 1922.	Revising the fees for the occupation of first and second class travellers' bungalows.
Government Order No. 70-120—Camp Mysore, dated 7th October 1922.	Revising the rates of travelling allowances.
Notification No. P 34—Regis 37-21-3, dated 4th July 1922.	Revising registration fees.

3. Final report of the Special Finance Committee, dated 31st July 1922, making proposals for balancing the budget and furnishing a forecast of revenue and expenditure with general observations and recommendations on important points brought to light during their investigation.

ORDER No. 4105-54—C. B. 163-22-1, DATED 13TH JANUARY 1923.

The Special Finance Committee was appointed under Government Order No. 4899-958—C B 171-21-1, dated 3rd February 1922. As the course of expenditure during the last year indicated that it would end with a heavy deficit instead of a small surplus as anticipated when the budget was prepared and it appeared that the position was not likely to improve during the next and succeeding years, the Committee were requested by Government to undertake a detailed and continuous investigation into the finances of the State and submit recommendations on the following points:—

(i) Review of the State's Finances for the past five years with a view to ascertain the causes of the deficit in the revenue position.

(ii) Formulation of proposals for wiping out the deficit and restoring financial equilibrium,

(a) by retrenchment and economy of expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the essential services, and

(b) by improvement of revenue and resources including enhanced additional taxation if found unavoidable.

(iii) Preparation of a forecast of revenue and expenditure for the next three years so as to result in a balanced budget after providing for necessary financial reserves such as Famine Reserve, and Sinking Fund for Loans, as well as for renewals and replacements of the State Railways.

(iv) Preparation of a forecast of Capital Demands under all heads for the next three years with reference to the resources (including loans) that may be counted upon.

(v) Examination of the past policy in regard to Public Debt and Investments and Ways and Means operations including utilization of Reserve and Depreciation Funds, and suggesting changes if considered necessary.

2. The Committee, submitted on the 31st May 1922, an Interim Report of their recommendations, which was placed before the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly as well as the Legislative Council which met soon after. The Final Report of the Committee was received by Government on the 1st August 1922 and Government now proceed to review the same.

3. In their review of the State's Finances during the past five years in accordance with the first term of reference, the Committee trace the course of revenue and expenditure for the quinquennium ending with the year 1920-21. They report that the revenues during the period ranged between Rs. 294.24 lakhs and Rs. 315.25 lakhs, while the expenditure rose continuously from Rs. 243.37 lakhs to Rs. 336.33 lakhs, so that during the last year of the quinquennium the expenditure was in excess of the revenue by Rs. 23.20 lakhs. This, however, did not include the contributions to essential reserves which amounted to Rs. 20.40 lakhs. The real shortage, according to the Committee, in the last year of the quinquennium was therefore Rs. 43.60 lakhs. They consider that the position during the year 1921-22 was rendered worse by the fact that although the departmental expenditure was reduced by over Rs. 29 lakhs, the large loan of Rs. 24 crores raised during the year threw the burden of heavy interest and Sinking Fund charges on the normal revenues of the State.

4. The Committee have summarised the causes which have rendered the State's financial position unsound, as follows:—

(i) Sufficient attention was not paid to the development of certain permanent sources of revenue, such as Land Revenue and Stamps. The revision of settlements has not received adequate attention.

(ii) Want of due appreciation as between stable and unstable sources of revenue in the matter of utilising them for permanent or recurring expenditure.

(iii) Utilising the entire receipts from Mining Royalty as a normal item of revenue for ordinary administration.

(iv) Raising the standard of service expenditure out of all proportion to the average level of ordinary revenue.

(v) The starting of new services and expansion of activities of old service departments simultaneously on a large scale.

(vi) Undertaking the construction of numerous large buildings and other works without reference to the money available for completing them.

(vii) Simultaneous undertaking of a number of large capital works without reference to the resources available for financing them.

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(viii), Raising of large loans for expenditure on projects which have proved wholly unproductive or which yield only a small fraction of the expected return and the consequent loss of interest income and the creation of an unproductive debt, the service of which is a burden on ordinary revenues.

(ix) Increase in the cost of establishment and of supplies and services on account of rise in prices and wages.

5. In formulating their proposals for wiping out the deficit, the Committee assume that the annual revenues of the State according to present resources amount to Rs. 299 lakhs, while the demands under service expenditure inclusive of Sinking Funds and necessary reserves amount to Rs. 341 lakhs resulting in a deficit of 42 lakhs. They have reviewed the expenditure under all the departments of Government in great detail and have submitted 41 resolutions recommending retrenchments in recurring expenditure to the extent of Rs. 35.70 lakhs. They also propose measures for improvement in revenue resources particularly under Forest Revenue to the extent of Rs. 3.64 lakhs and under Stamp Duty, Court Fees, and Registration Fees to the extent of about Rs. 5 lakhs in order to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure.

6. Government have already passed orders on the recommendations submitted by the Committee in their several resolutions. It is not necessary now to refer to them in detail. It will be sufficient if the general effect of the retrenchments already ordered is indicated in brief.

7. The standard of expenditure for Service Departments assumed by the Committee in framing their proposals is Rs. 285.5 lakhs which the Committee propose to reduce by retrenchments to a level of about Rs. 250.5 lakhs per annum. Government observe that the standard adopted by the Committee, based as it mainly has been on the budget estimates for 1921-22, corresponds neither with the actual expenditure of the year 1920-21, the last year of the quinquennium dealt with in their review, nor with the revised estimates of the succeeding year (1921-22).

8. The orders passed by Government on the different recommendations of the Committee in the matter of retrenchment would, in the ordinary course, have brought down the level of service expenditure by Rs. 15 lakhs below the standard of 285.5 lakhs assumed by the Committee, i.e., to 270.5 lakhs. But as the standard of expenditure adopted by the Committee as a basis of their recommendations was much lower than the actual level of service charges, a comparison of the actual service expenditure in 1920-21, the last year of the quinquennium surveyed in the Committee's report, with the allotments made in the budget of the current year is necessary to indicate the full extent of the net retrenchments already effected. The total allotment for service expenditure fixed in the budget for the current year inclusive of the charges against Mining Revenue is Rs. 278.24 lakhs and as compared with the expenditure of Rs. 322.36 lakhs actually incurred in 1920-21, it represents a general reduction in service charges to the extent of Rs. 44.12 lakhs. It may also be pointed out that the retrenchment of Rs. 44.12 lakhs already effected includes a total sum of Rs. 10.2 lakhs out of the reductions ordered on the recommendations of the Committee. Further reductions to the extent of 4.2 lakhs have been ordered on their proposals since the budget was fixed and will be given effect to in the course of the year, bringing the level of service expenditure to Rs. 273.2 lakhs. Thus the total retrenchments already effected during the two years amount to Rs. 48.60 lakhs representing a reduction of 15% of the total service charges and 19% of the part of such charges open to reduction.

9. The minimum level, in the opinion of Government, to which the service expenditure of the State can be reduced with safety has already been indicated in the Dewan's Address presented to the Representative Assembly in June last. Inclusive of the charges against Mining Revenue, the minimum level of service expenditure has been fixed at Rs. 270 lakhs. Proposals for effecting a further reduction of about Rs. 3.2 lakhs are under the consideration of Government.

10. It may be pointed out that the reductions in service expenditure already effected and ordered involve the abolition of approximately the following number of posts in Government Service:—

Gazetted posts	74
Posts of Executive Subordinates	396
Ministerial ranks	178
Menials	1977
	1,625

11. With reference to the recommendations of the Committee for the improvement of the resources of the State an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 has been placed in the

budget of the current year at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests for the exploitation of the teak forests in the Heggaddevankote Taluk. License fees and fees for the occupation of travellers' bungalows have been enhanced and orders have been issued directing the levy of fees in suits filed before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The fees for the registration of documents have been enhanced by a notification to the standard in force in the Madras Presidency and bills for the amendment of the Mysore Stamp Regulation and the Mysore Court Fees Regulation providing for the enhancement of Stamp Duties and Court Fees as recommended by the Committee have already passed through the Legislative Council. The proposal to levy a super-tax is also before the same Council.

12. The Committee have prepared a forecast of revenue and expenditure for the next three years, 1923 to 1926, as requested in the terms of reference. They recommend that the normal revenue of Rs. 299 lakhs may be increased during this period to 323 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs represent the enhancement under Stamp duties, Court Fees, and Registration Fees and Rs. 19 lakhs the normal development under other heads of revenue. The policy of Government in this respect has already been indicated in para 39 of the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly. The improvement in three years anticipated in the general forecast is Rs. 56 lakhs.

13. The charges against the total revenue demand proposed by the Committee may be grouped as follows:

(a) Normal Revenue Expenditure	250½ lakhs
(b) Interest and Sinking Fund charges	50½
(c) Reserves consisting of—	
Famine Fund Reserve	15
Reserve for non-recurring expenditure	22
Irrigation Capital Reserve	93
Mining Reserve	11
Total	323 lakhs

14. The policy proposed to be pursued by Government in regard to expenditure has also been fully indicated in detail in the Dewan's Address presented to the Representative Assembly in June last. This policy involves a clear classification according to their nature of the different resources of the State and the separation of Productive Works Finance from the Normal Administration Finances. The resources will in future be broadly classified under three heads comprised as follows:

1. Normal Revenues.
2. Uncertain revenues and assets of a Capital nature.
3. Revenues from Productive Works.

It will be the endeavour of Government to meet all the charges on account of Service Expenditure, the Famine Insurance Fund, (Rs. 5 lakhs) and the Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure, from the normal revenues of the State. In order that this object may be fully attained, it will be necessary to increase the normal revenues by Rs. 25 lakhs during the next three years and also reduce service expenditure exclusive of the charges against mining revenue to Rs. 268 lakhs from the standard of Rs. 275½ lakhs fixed in the budget for the current year. The action taken with a view to reduce service expenditure to the normal level has been indicated above and the measures for the increase of revenue will receive the continuous attention of Government.

15. Government propose to utilise the Mining Revenue for building up another asset. The revenues from productive works stand at present at Rs. 45 lakhs, while the Interest on Loans and the Sinking Fund Contributions to be met from these revenues is Rs. 54 lakhs. Government propose to take measures to increase the revenues under productive works by Rs. 13 lakhs during the next three years. They are of opinion that the revenue from productive works should have to meet not only the interest on the loans raised by Government to finance them, but should also provide sufficient funds for industrial experiments and irrigational developments (Industrial Development Fund Rs. 11 lakhs and Irrigation Capital 13½ lakhs). As the increase of 13 lakhs in the revenue from productive works will not be sufficient for paying the Sinking Fund of the Loans raised to finance them, Government are taking steps to take credit to the extent of about Rs. 11 lakhs annually from the Sterling Railway Loan Sinking Fund towards Sinking Fund Charges. Representations are being made to the Government of India to permit of this being done. The total improvement to be aimed at in the three years will thus be Rs. 56 lakhs per annum as follows:

Increase in revenue	38 lakhs
(25 lakhs under normal sources and 13 lakhs under productive works)	
Reduction of Expenditure	11
Contribution from Sterling Loan Sinking Fund	11
Total	56 lakhs

16. The Committee have submitted detailed recommendations in respect of the total grant for Capital Works Expenditure during the current year. The total amount recommended by them for the various works now under progress is Rs. 55 lakhs. The budget for the current year fixes the Capital Works Grant at Rs. 46.54 lakhs. With reference to the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Committee consider that as another public loan would be necessary for completing the works, further progress may be stopped in order that the cash position may not be embarrassed. It has already been explained in the Address of the Dewan to the Representative Assembly in June last that it will not be necessary to float another loan to complete the works and that exclusive of the sum required for working capital, the amount required for completing the urgent items can be provided for in the Normal Capital programme. Government accordingly consider that it is not correct policy at this stage to close down the works as it is anticipated that operations will begin during the course of the month. Further information on the subject will be placed before the public at a very early date.

17. The Committee report that the Capital demand during the next three years will roughly amount to Rs. 150 lakhs. They recommend that it should be limited to Rs. 120 lakhs at an average rate of 40 lakhs per annum so that it might be possible to finance capital works without recourse to another public loan. This sum of Rs. 120 lakhs is proposed to be made up of Rs. 73 lakhs representing the normal accretions of the unfunded debt, viz., Savings Bank Deposits, Life Insurance Fund, the Depreciation Funds and the Mining Fund Capitalisation Reserve and of Rs. 47 lakhs being the aggregate of the probable surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station and the contribution from the Sterling Loan Sinking Fund during the next three years. Government are in full sympathy with the recommendations of the Committee that no public loan should be floated for carrying out the Capital Works Programme for the next three years. The requirements for the next three years under Capital Expenditure for Railways, Electric and Industrial Works are being carefully ascertained and Ways and Means for financing them will be laid down with due regard to this recommendation.

18. The main recommendations of the Committee in regard to the policy relating to public debt operations is the separation of the Sinking Fund and the Famine Reserve Fund from that maintained towards meeting the other liabilities of Government such as the Savings Bank Deposits, Insurance Fund, Local Funds, etc. Orders have already been issued to the Comptroller for the separation of the securities of the Sinking Fund and the Famine Reserve Fund from those maintained for the other liabilities. Both the Sinking and the Famine Reserve Funds will be invested in full in gilt-edged securities commanding the widest market and the Comptroller has been instructed to submit an annual review in his note on the Ways and Means Estimates in order to enable Government to watch the growth of these reserves.

19. In the concluding chapter of their report, the Committee make general recommendations suggesting the delegation of powers to Heads of Departments and the simplification of office work in the Revenue and other offices of the State. The Revenue Commissioner has already been invested with larger powers in order to reduce office work and correspondence and the simplification of work in all Public Offices is under the active consideration of Government.

(a) With reference to the recommendation of the Committee for the speedy disposal of darkhasts, Government have already passed orders placing an officer on special duty to assist the District officers for the early settlement of long pending applications for land.

(b) The Committee observe that the revenue under the Vani Vilas Sagara is insignificant as compared with the large outlay incurred on it and suggest measures for bringing under cultivation all lands served by the channels under the Reservoir. The matter has already engaged the attention of Government and orders are about to issue on the subject.

(c) In regard to their recommendation that a Committee may be appointed to work in conjunction with the Railway Administration for the better management of the Railways, the announcement made at the last Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly regarding the appointment of Advisory Committees will fully provide for the creation of the organization proposed.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station and the relief necessary in the matter of the contributions paid by the people of the State to the Imperial Exchequer by way of customs duties are under the active consideration of Government.

(e) The question of the negotiability of our securities in British India urged by the Committee in their report has already been raised by Government and will be taken up again at a favourable opportunity.

(f) In regard to the recommendation of the Committee that the annual budget may be placed before both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, Government have already announced the gracious decision of His Highness the Maharaja to permit the Legislative Council to vote on the budget and the Representative Assembly to move resolutions thereon.

20. In conclusion, Government take this opportunity of expressing their high sense of appreciation of the labours of Rajasabha Bhushana Diwan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., Chairman, and the other non-official members of the Committee for their luminous survey of the financial position of the State and the great pains they have bestowed in passing under review the expenditure of every department of the State, in their endeavour to correlate sound finance with administrative efficiency. Their report has not only been helpful to Government in the matter of effecting economies in expenditure but has also served a larger purpose, viz., the re-examination of the utility and efficiency of all Government activities from the standpoint of cost to the general tax-payer and also helped towards the formation of a correct public opinion on the true situation regarding the finances of the State.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Education Cess.

READ THE FOLLOWING NOTE CONCERNING THE EDUCATION CESS.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 249—L. A. D., dated the 14th December 1922, from the Comptroller to Government regarding the account procedure to be adopted in the matter of the Education Cess collected in the Districts.

ORDER No. E. 4107-16—Edn. 31-22-17, DATED 2ND JANUARY 1923.

Government are pleased to direct that the appended rules of procedure be adopted for making the Education Cess levied in districts available to the Education Department. Forms of accounts to be maintained in the office of the Inspector-General of Education in the matter with instructions for their maintenance are also appended.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

ACCOUNT RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFERRING THE EDUCATION CESS CREDITED IN THE DISTRICT FUNDS ACCOUNTS TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Education Cess authorised by Government to be collected under Section 24 (c) of the Local Board and Village Panchayet Regulations, on all items of revenue on which Local Cess is now levied will be credited in the Treasury Accounts to "District Funds" and included in the Treasury Pass Book of the District Board noting it distinctly as "Education Cess" so that the District Board may know exactly what amount is credited monthly to the Cess. The District Treasury will send to the Inspector-General of Education on or before the 10th of each month a statement of the Education Cess credited in the previous month in all the treasuries in the District. The District Board will, on receipt of the Pass Book, credit this amount in its monthly account to a new head "Education Cess" to be opened under Debt Heads, so that the Plus and Minus Memorandum of Debt Head balances now appended to the District Fund Cash Account may also shew the receipt, expenditure and balance of the Cess. The President of the District Board will send to the Inspector-General of Education on or before the 20th of each month a plus and minus memo for the previous month shewing the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and the closing balance of the Cess in the District. This memo will be merely an extract of figures against the "Education Cess" in the plus and minus memo of Debt Head Balances appended to the District Fund Cash Account. The Inspector-General of Education will verify the monthly collection of the Cess shewn in the Treasury Statement with that entered in the Plus and Minus Memo received from the District Board, differences, if any, being got rectified in communication with the District Treasury or the District Board as may be necessary.

2. All charges of the Education Department including those debitable to the Education Cess will, as usual, be drawn on bills of the Education Department and paid by the treasuries. But a detailed bill, however, be prepared by the Inspector-General of Education at the end of each quarter for such charges disbursed as are debitable to

3. The Inspector-General, will, for purposes of his departmental budget, ascertain from the Deputy Commissioners the amount of probable collection in the ensuing year in their Districts of Land Revenue and other items on which local cess is levied and compute from the figures received the amount of the Education Cess to be collected in the year. From the plus and minus memos, the Inspector-General receives monthly from District Boards, the probable unspent balance of the cess at the end of each year can be made out. He can, with the information thus available, regulate the expenditure to be incurred from the cess in the ensuing year in the several Districts. The aggregate of probable outlay from the cess in the coming year in all the Districts may thus be ascertained and shewn by the Inspector-General as reduction of gross expenditure in his departmental budget sent to the Comptroller for the ensuing year.

Register of Education Cess for the District for the year 1900-1901

month for each district.)

Entries in this register will be made by the office of the Inspector-General of Education from statements received from District Treasuries about the 10th of each month of the Education Cess credited in all the treasuries of the District during the previous month. About the 20th of each month, plus and minus memos of the Education Cess will be received from Presidents of District Boards. Credits to the fund in each district as posted in this register from the treasury statement will be verified with the amount shown as receipts in the Plus and Minus Memo of the District Board. The expenditure incurred as shown in the Plus and Minus Memo will be verified with the amount of bills sent to Presidents of District Boards for payment and then entered in this register as expenditure, bringing out the balance in the last column. This balance should agree with the closing balance shown in the Plus and Minus Memo. Differences, if any observed, will form the subject of correspondence and will be adjusted as early thereafter as possible.

Account of recoveries of Education-Cess, expenditure therefrom and the unspent balance

Month	Particulars	Receipts	Payments	Balance
Jan				
Feb				
Mar				
Apr				
May				
Jun				
Jul				
Aug				
Sep				
Oct				
Nov				
Dec				
Total				

td (This is intended to show the figures for all districts and then the Provincial transaction.)

This abstract will be posted monthly from the entries made in the accounts of the Education Cess of each district. Totals will be entered in the last three columns. These

totals show the Education Cess credited in all the treasuries in the Province, the aggregate expenditure incurred in all the districts and the unspent balance of the cess in the Province at the end of the month.

Abstract of Education Cess collected in the several districts, expenditure incurred therefrom and the balance available, for the year 192 -2

Months	Bangalore District			Kolar District			Tumkur District			Mysore District			Total		
	Receipt	Expenditure	Balance	Receipt	Expenditure	Balance	Receipt	Expenditure	Balance	Receipt	Expenditure	Balance	Receipt	Expenditure	Balance
Balance on 1st July 1922															
July															
August															
September															
October															
November															
December															
January 1923															
February															
March															
April															
May															
June															
Total															

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Regulating the Work in the Department of Co-operation.

READ—

Government Order No. 6652-700—A. & E. 67-15-20, dated 15th May 1916, passing orders on the apportionment of work between the Registrar and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

2. Government Order No. 12180-6—I. & C. 66-17-53, dated 18th June 1918, sanctioning the re-organization of the Co-operative Department.

3. Government Order No. 6296-7 I & C. 8-18-112, dated 9th January 1919, revising the establishment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

4. Government Order No. L. 1534—C. S. 16-22-1, dated 12th August 1922, reviewing the Note of Inspection of the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies by the Efficiency Auditor.

5. Government Order No. L. 2119-80—C. S. 21-22-1, dated 6th September 1922, passing orders regarding retrenchments in the Department of Co-operation.

ORDER No. L. 4769-73—C. S. 37-22-2, DATED 3RD—6TH JANUARY 1923.

Government have had under consideration for some time past the question of improving the organization and working of the Co-operative Department. The scale of superior staff of the Department as it now stands was fixed in Government Order No. 12180-6—I. & C. 66-17-53 of the 18th June, 1918, when the total number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,097. Since then the number of societies has increased to 1,522, and is too large for the existing staff to exercise adequate supervision. The control of the Department over these institutions has consequently become lax. Representations have been made to Government that there is inordinate delay in the disposal of suits filed by the Co-operative Societies as well as in the execution of decrees passed in such suits and that in consequence the stability of many societies is seriously affected. As many as 304 societies, or about one-fifth of the total number, are reported, to be in a languishing condition. Having examined the work of the Department in detail Government consider that in order to remedy these and other defects that have come to their notice, it is necessary to strengthen the controlling staff, to revise the charges of the subordinate executive and to prescribe definite plan to regulate the work of the Department.

2. *Gazetted Staff of the Department.*—Excluding the recently appointed Probationer, there are at present three Gazetted subordinates in the Department, viz., two Assistant Registrars and a Personal Assistant to the Registrar. The two Assistant Registrars are in charge of the Mysore and the Shimoga Divisions, the former comprising the districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Hassan and the latter the remaining districts excepting Kolar, the Registrar

being in direct charge of the societies in the Kolar District and the Bangalore City. The Personal Assistant, besides doing the work of Office Assistant to the Registrar, attends to suits referred to him by the Registrar for disposal.

There are about 650 societies in each division and the Assistant Registrars are expected to inspect every society at least once in two years. The number of societies is too large to admit of inspection of every society even once during this period. With current office work and the disposal of suits in addition, the charge of an Assistant Registrar is heavy. Further, the Shimoga Division comprising, as it does the four districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug is too unwieldy. It is therefore necessary to lighten the existing division charges and Government are accordingly

1. Mysore and Hassan Districts.
2. Bangalore (with the exception of Bangalore City) and Kolar Districts.
3. Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts.
4. Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

pleased to increase the number of Assistant Registrars from two

to four—one for a group of two districts as noted in the margin, with headquarters at Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga, respectively.

The divisions as thus re-grouped will each contained about 400 societies except the last which will have about 275 societies only. The work in the Shimoga Division will not however be less than in the other divisions, considering the want of facilities for travelling and the need for special attention to the co-operative movement in the Malnad.

The Registrar, having to devote his attention to general supervision and to higher problems of organization and development will be in direct charge of the societies in the Bangalore City only.

—3— The post of Personal Assistant to the Registrar will be abolished as there is not sufficient office work to require an Assistant. The nature of the correspondence in general is not such as to require immediate attention, and the Manager should be able to look after the office during the Registrar's absence on tour.

4. *Inspectorate*.—There are 42 Inspectors, 24 of them belonging to the permanent cadre of the Department, 9 temporary and 9 *pro-rata*. Nine of the Inspectors are employed solely on the work of auditing the accounts of societies and three are attached to the office of the Registrar for being in charge of—

1. Industrial Co-operative Societies.
2. Agricultural Co-operative Societies.
3. Weavers' Co-operative Societies, and societies in the Bangalore City.

The arrangement of having one set of officers for inspection and another for auditing the accounts is unsatisfactory. This division of responsibility does not make for efficient control over the affairs of Co-operative Societies and should cease.

The employment of three Inspectors directly under the Registrar for special types of Co-operative Societies is justified on the ground that these societies are under the direct control of the Registrar, the Registrar having to take action in consultation with the Technical Heads of Departments concerned. But this explanation is not convincing as it is open to the Registrar to issue instructions to his Assistants after necessary consultation. Besides, the Assistant Registrars have not been divested of their responsibility in regard to such societies situated in their respective divisions. Responsibility thus ill-defined is hardly conducive to the progress of Agricultural and Industrial Co-operation to which the Department is expected to give special attention. Separate Inspectors for Agricultural and Industrial Co-operative Societies cannot be justified as the number of such societies is small and they are in fact employed on other work to keep them fully occupied. Besides, for the promotion of the Agricultural and Industrial co-operation, the initiative has to be taken ordinarily by the officers of the respective technical departments, those of the Co-operative Department doing only general propagandistic work and assisting in the actual organization of societies when the preliminaries are settled by the former. The mere appointment of Special Inspectors for these branches of co-operation is not likely to further that object. Government therefore direct that only one Inspector be retained in the office of the Registrar to be in charge of the societies in the Bangalore City and work under the direct control of the Registrar. He may also be deputed for the organization of Industrial and Agricultural Co-operative Societies whenever necessary.

By doing away with Auditor-Inspectors and Special Inspectors for Industrial and Agricultural Co-operation, the strength of the Inspectorate will be reduced to 31. But some of the Inspectors' charges are now heavy and a few more Inspectors will be necessary for a proper redistribution of work. The number of Inspectors will therefore be fixed at 33. This will give about 40 societies to each Inspector. The Registrar is requested to submit proposals for revising the charges of Inspectors accordingly.

The societies should be classified into those which are capable of making their own arrangements for the annual audit of their accounts and those whose accounts are to be audited

by the Inspectors. This will give an idea of the volume of work for each Inspector and should also be considered in determining the territorial limits of an Inspector's range.

5. *Clerical and Menial Establishment*.—There are now in the Department one Manager and 22 clerks in the permanent cadre and 3 clerks appointed under the *pro-rata* arrangement, the menial establishment consisting of 26 permanent, 34 temporary and 8 *pro-rata* men. The establishment is overmanned and it should be possible to provide from the existing number of the staff required for the two new divisions now sanctioned.

6. *Financial effect of the proposal*.—The reduction of establishment proposed above will result in a saving of Rs. 832½ per mensem as follows:—

9 Inspectors on Rs. 55 each	Rs. 495
1 Personal Assistant on Rs. 150—10—200	187½
1 Probationer	150
Total	Rs. 832½

Against this saving, the additional expenditure involved by the creation of two more divisions will amount to Rs. 700 (average) per mensem on account of the pay of two Assistant Registrars on Rs. 250—50—3—450.

As a result of these changes the cost of the Co-operative Department will be at present reduced by Rs. 1,590 per annum as against Rs. 4,620 which was the reduction effected in Government Order No. L. 2119-80—C. S. 21-22-1, dated 6th September 1922 under the retrenchment scheme. In view of the urgent necessity to improve the efficiency of this Department and give greater impetus to Co-operative Societies, Government find it necessary to modify the scheme in certain respects. The difference will be more than met from the additional revenue expected to be realised under court fees in co-operative suits in future which will no longer be exempt from such fees.

7. The progress and popularity of the Co-operative Movement depends largely upon speedy settlement of the claims of Co-operative Societies and timely distribution of the annual dividends to the shareholders. Government desire that the officers of the Department should pay particular attention to those matters and regulate their methods of work on the lines indicated in the appendix to this order.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Genl. Dept.

APPENDIX.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE QUICK DISPOSAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SUITS, ETC.

- (1) There must be fixed stations at convenient distances in each taluk for holding the court. These should be fixed beforehand every year in the month of July and notified in the Gazette with the dates of hearing. As each case comes up, it should be posted to the proper Sessions at which it will be heard and the fact notified to the parties. Three or four places in each taluk may be selected every year for holding the Assistant Registrar's Court.
- (2) Appeals should as a rule, be heard by the Registrar at Bangalore.
- (3) Only contested cases, i.e., cases in which a written statement has been filed contesting the whole or a portion of the claim, should be referred to arbitration by the agreement of the parties and not arbitrarily by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar. Such references should be sparingly made as they do not conduce to a speedy disposal of suits which are adjourned from time to time owing to the Arbitrators failing to meet on the appointed dates of hearing.
- (4) The Assistant Registrars may also refer cases to arbitration on their own authority.
- (5) No officer of the Department should sit on the Board of Arbitrators.
- (6) The cases being generally of a small-cause nature, their duration should not generally exceed three months. Explanation in cases pending for over six months should be submitted to the Registrar who should review the same and submit a copy of the review to Government.
- (7) At present, appeals are entertained on the mere application of a party expressing a desire to appeal. No appeal petition should in future be entertained unless it contains the grounds of appeal. The Rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation will be suitably amended.
- (8) The departmental officers should have, besides a knowledge of the principles of co-operation, a good grounding in the system of auditing accounts and the procedure relating to the trial of suits. A training for a few months in a Munsiff's Court should also be arranged for in the case of higher officers.

(9) The Amildars should submit a monthly statement showing the progress of execution of decrees to the Assistant Registrars. The Registrar and the Assistant Registrars are authorised to inspect the register of execution of decrees maintained in the Taluk Office whenever they visit taluk headquarters.

(10) Whenever the number of decrees in a particular area is large and the local Sheikdars are not able to attend to the execution of the decrees promptly, the Revenue Commissioner may appoint special Sheikdars in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the extra cost being borne by the Co-operative Societies concerned.

(11) There is no need for an application being filed for the execution of decrees. As soon as a decree is passed, it may be sent on for execution to the Revenue authorities concerned. If before the execution of the decree, the debtor pays off the debt, the matter may be reported to the Registrar or Assistant Registrar and the decree withdrawn from the file of the Amildar.

(12) It has come to notice that dividends are not regularly distributed amongst the share-holders and that a delay of a year or two in this respect is not uncommon causing a good deal of dissatisfaction to the shareholders. The reason assigned for this unsatisfactory state of things is that under the bye-laws of the societies, the division of profits can take place only with the approval of the Registrar and this is delayed as the accounts are not audited by the departmental officers. To audit the accounts once a year and at one stretch takes a long time and the Co-operative Inspectors may not be able to devote undivided attention to the same. A system of quarterly audit of accounts should be instituted so that the Inspectors may be able to take up the work by instalments and finish it by the end of the year.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Private Candidature for Girls at the S. S. L. C.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 290—22-23, dated the 19th December 1922, from the Inspector-General of Education in regard to the provision for private candidature of girls at the Mysore S. S. L. C.

ORDER NO. E. 4282-4—EDN. 199-22-7, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1923.

With a view to afford facilities to girl candidates who are unable to attend school but who at the same time could prepare for an examination by private study, the Board of Education have recommended that they may be allowed to appear for the S. S. L. C. Examination as private candidates. The S. S. L. C. Board have also agreed to the above recommendation and have proposed the addition of the following clause as clause VII (3) of the S. S. L. C. Rules:—

“Girl candidates will be permitted to appear for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, by private study, without the restriction that they should have appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination at least once as school candidates, provided they forward with their applications for admission to the Examination a certificate from the Head of a recognized High School or an Inspecting Officer of the Mysore Education Department that they have gone through a regular course of study in private, in the subjects they bring up for the public examination.”

Government are pleased to approve of the proposal of the Board of Education and of the addition to the S. S. L. C. Rules suggested by the S. S. L. C. Board. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit for the approval of Government any modifications necessary in Rules I, V and VI of the S. S. L. C. Rules consequent on the concession herein granted to Girls.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

READ—

The following order of the Government of Madras received with letter No. C. 966, dated the 25th—26th October 1922, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore:—

" PASTEUR INSTITUTE, COONOR.

The concession of free maintenance at the Pasteur Institute now allowed in the case of Government servants, indigent persons and their attendants will be extended to members of the families of Government servants and their attendants proceeding to the Institute.

The following alterations are accordingly ordered in the memorandum of information regarding the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor:—

(1) Rule 5.—Add the following sentence at the end:—"the same concession is also admissible to members of the families of Government servants, who undergo treatment at the Institute.

(2) Rule 21.—Substitute the following for the portion in brackets occurring at the end of the rule:—"This concession is also admissible to Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, and, subject to the condition in Rule 4, to members of the families of such Government servants."

(Government Order No. 400 — Public Health, Mis., dated 14th March 1922)."

ORDER NO. L. 5048-112—MED. 81-22-2, DATED 12TH JANUARY 1923.

Rule 4 of the rules issued with Government Order No. 631-8—Med. 2-08-95, dated the 22nd July 1911, to regulate the grant of concessions to Government servants and others to enable them when bitten by a rabid animal to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment is amended so as to read as follows:—

(4) "Government servants drawing more than Rs. 25 per mensem proceeding to the Pasteur Institute for treatment should bear the cost of maintenance, both during the journey and while under treatment at the Institute. Those drawing not more than Rs. 25 per mensem will be granted a maintenance allowance at the rate of daily allowance admissible. *The same concession is also admissible to members of the families of Government servants who undergo treatment at the Institute.*"

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Amending Mysore Newspapers Regulation.

ORDER NO. P. 5716-23—LEGIS. 19-22-1, DATED 16TH JANUARY 1923.

The draft Bill amending the Mysore Newspaper Regulation, 1908, was discussed at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly, 1922. Having regard to the trend of discussion, the Government are of opinion that it would be an advantage to constitute a committee to consider and report upon the modified form of legislation which should be adopted so as to retain some control over the press without in any way stifling legitimate criticism and interfering with the development of healthy journalism.

2. The Government are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee for the purpose consisting of the following members:—

Mr. B. Abdul Rahman
" M. Subbiah
" S. Venkatesaiya
" G. Paramasiviah

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao
" K. Matthan
" C. S. Balasundaram Iyer and the
Government Advocate.

3. It will be presided over by the Second Member of Council and the Assistant Secretary, Protection Branch, will be the Secretary to the Committee.

4. The report of the Committee may be submitted in two months' time.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,

General Secretary to Government.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 4.]

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Completion Bills.

ORDER No. 2045-6—MUZ. 230-22-7 DATED 13TH JANUARY 1923.

Government having, in their Order No. 1332-63—Muz. 63-22-9, dated the 25th September 1922, authorised the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore to sanction estimates for the repairs of Muzrai institutions up to a limit of Rs. 2,500, they are pleased to direct that all completion reports up to Rs. 2,500 even in respect of estimates sanctioned by Government in the past be received, scrutinised and passed by that officer. Completion reports in respect of estimates of and above Rs. 2,500 only need be sent up to Government in future.

T. E. JEXARAMA AIYAR,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Allocation of Engineer Officers under the Re-organisation Scheme.

READ—

(1) G. O. No. P. W. 373-426—E. 1974-2027, dated 9th September 1922, sanctioning the re-organisation of the Public Works Department.

(2) G. O. No. P. W. 427-479—E. 2028-2080, dated 9th September 1922, passing orders in the matter of the allocation of officers according to the re-organisation of the Public Works Department.

(3) Notes ending with No. D. C. 82, dated 1st November 1922, from the Public Works Secretary, submitting nomination statement of Engineer Officers as per re-organisation scheme.

(4) Note No. D. 343, dated 23rd October 1922, from the Public Works Secretary, submitting the representation of Mr. P. Venkanna, Officiating Assistant Engineer, regarding his supersession.

(5) Note No. D. C. 108, dated 29th November 1922, from the Public Works Secretary on the subject.

ORDER NO. P. W. 6-37—E. 3961-3992, DATED 5TH JANUARY 1923.

In accordance with the Government Orders read above, the Engineer Establishment of Public Works Department proper consists of 11 Executive Engineers and 37 Assistant Engineers including the Assistants to the two Chief Engineers. As per para 3 of G. O. No. 427-479—E. 2028-2080, dated 9th September 1922, permanent Sub-Assistant Engineers appointed to act in the places of the Assistant Engineers lent to other departments are to be designated Assistant Engineers, temporary, with the minimum pay of Rs. 250.

The Public Works Secretary in the notes referred to above has submitted nomination statements to fill up the above posts. These proposals have been made on the joint recommendation of the two Chief Engineers.

2. After full consideration Government are pleased to pass the following orders:—

(1) The five Executive Engineers noted in the margin who have been granted leave preparatory to retirement may be considered for purposes of re-organisation as being out of the list.

(2) Mr. K. Srinivasiengar's (Executive Engineer) name will be permanently transferred to the Railway Department.

(3) Assistant Engineers when appointed for temporary charge of Divisions may be designated temporary Executive Engineers on a pay of Rs. 500, the minimum of the Executive Engineers' grade.

(4) The undermentioned Officiating Engineers will be confirmed as Assistant Engineers and started on an initial pay of Rs. 275 in the grade Rs. 200—250—25—400:—

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. P. Subba Rao. | 6. Mr. M. Ramaiya. |
| 2. " P. Rajagopalan. | 7. " M. K. Narasimha Iyer. |
| 3. " S. Ramaswami. | 8. " D. A. Hukeri. |
| 4. " N. Gopaliengar. | 9. " C. Rangaswami Iyengar. |
| 5. " K. V. Karve. | 10. " P. Venkanna. |

(5) As Mr. M. G. Singrachar, who was confirmed as Sub-Assistant Engineer in July 1917 subject to passing the Departmental Examination within a period of two years; failed to secure a pass in the Examination (not even attending any of the examinations) he has lost his lien on his permanent appointment. His name will be removed from the Public Works Department and transferred to the Agricultural Department.

3. Orders will issue separately in the case of Messrs. M. J. Sampathkumarachar, Assistant Engineer, D. Krishna Rao, Offg. Assistant Engineer and M. Venkatakrishna Rao, Sub-Assistant Engineer.

4. The Public Works Secretary has recommended that two Sub-Assistant Engineers, temporary, may be kept as reserve for leave vacancies but Government regret they do not see their way to accept his recommendation.

5. The names of officers nominated for the places of Executive and Assistant Engineers under the re-organisation is appended to this order.

6. These proposals will take effect from the date of orders on the re-organisation of the Public Works Department, viz., 9th September 1922.

JOHN BHOBE,

Secy. to Govt., Public Works Dept.

APPENDIX T.

Statement showing the nomination of Engineer Officers under the Re-organisation Scheme.

- PERMANENT.
- Executive Engineers.—11. Rs. 500—25—850.
1. Mr. S. A. Ramaswamier.
 2. Mr. M. G. Rangaiya.
 3. Mr. N. Anandilwar.
 4. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer.
 5. Mr. R. W. Scaldwell.
 6. Mr. V. V. Karve.
 7. Mr. A. Tandoni Rao.
 8. Mr. M. A. Srinivasachari, *Seconded*.
 9. Mr. H. F. Marker.
 10. Mr. S. H. Lakshminarasappa, *On long leave*.
 11. Mr. N. Sarabhoja.

Assistant Engineers—37. Rs. 200-2—250—25—400.

1. Mr. N. G. Krishna Iyengar.
2. " N. Subba Rao.
3. " Y. K. Ramachandra Rao.
4. " K. Narayana Iyengar.
5. " V. V. Patankar.
6. " H. R. Venkata Subba Rao.
7. " L. A. H. Winckler.
8. " R. L. Steele.
9. " B. R. Garudachar.
10. " B. Krishnaswami Iyengar.
11. " S. Muthuswami Iyer.
12. " V. Ramanjulu Naidu, *Seconded*.
13. " R. Tippaiah.
14. " V. Ganesa Iyer, *Seconded*.
15. " M. J. Sampathkumarachar.
16. " Guru Rao Sirsi.
17. " C. T. Narasimha Iyengar.
18. " G. Seshagiri Rao.
19. " B. Krishna Rao, *Seconded*.
20. " N. Lakshminarasimhaiya.
21. " N. Krishna Iyengar.
22. " K. R. Venkatasubachar.
23. " Y. Ramaswami.
24. " M. Narasimhaiya.
25. " N. V. Bapat.
26. " K. Venkataramaiya.
27. " P. Subba Rao.
28. " P. Rajagopalan.
29. " D. Krishna Rao.
30. " S. Ramaswami.
31. " N. Gopala Iyengar, *Seconded*.
32. " K. V. Karve.
33. " M. Ramaiya, *Seconded*.
34. " M. K. Narasimha Iyer.
35. " D. A. Hukeri.
36. " C. Rangaswami Iyengar.
37. " P. Venkanna.

TEMPORARY.

Executive Engineers—Rs. 500 (Temporary).

1. Mr. N. G. Krishna Iyengar.
2. " N. Subba Rao.
3. " Y. K. Ramachandra Rao.
4. " K. Narayana Iyengar.
5. " V. V. Patankar.
6. " H. R. Venkata Subba Rao.

Assistant Engineers—Rs. 250 (Temporary).

1. Mr. M. K. Rajam Iyengar.
2. " K. D. Joshi, *Seconded*.
3. " M. V. Krishnaswami Iyengar.
4. " Batni Bhima Rao.
5. " C. V. Rama Rao.
6. " N. Lakshmanachar.
7. " M. R. Krishna Murti.
8. " M. Venkatakrishna Rao.
9. " M. A. Ramaniujam, *Seconded*.
10. " K. R. Garudachar.
11. " B. S. Narasinga Rao, *Seconded*.
12. " K. S. Hucha Rao, *Seconded*.
13. " M. L. Narasimha Iyengar.
14. " S. A. Rama Krishna Iyer, *Seconded*.
15. " B. Tirumalachari, *Seconded*.
16. " K. V. Subramanya Sastri.
17. " T. Rama Rao.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 5.]

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Carts and Conductresses for Urdu Girls' Schools.

READ—

Government Order No. 5230-1—Edn. 55-19-4, dated the 13th December 1919, sanctioning enhanced rates of cart hire for the carts engaged for conveying the girls of the Hindustani Schools for two years temporarily.

2. Government Order No. 3156-7—Edn. 218-21-8, dated the 10th February 1922, sanctioning the continuance of the enhanced rates referred to above for another year.

3. Letter No. H. C. 670, dated the 20th November, 1922, from the Inspector-General of Education submitting consolidated proposals regarding the question of carts and conductresses for the Urdu Girls' Schools in the State.

ORDER No. E. 4433-4—EDN. 391-22-10, DATED 19TH JANUARY 1923.

The main features of the Inspector-General of Education's proposals are:—

- (1) The number of carts has been fixed with reference to the average attendance of girls above the age of 10 and not on the number on the roll.
- (2) Carts are proposed afresh to some girls' schools in specially selected rural areas partly on account of their large Mohammadan population and importance partly on account of the fact that the schools may grow in size and usefulness by such an encouragement.
- (3) The rates of cart hire have been fixed in accordance with those prescribed in Government Order No. 5230-1—Edn. 55-19-4, dated the 13th December 1919, viz., Rs. 17-8-0 for cities; Rs. 15 for District Headquarters and other important towns and Rs. 12-8-0 for Taluk Headquarter towns. A fresh rate of Rs. 10 has been proposed in the case of schools in rural areas.
- (4) The appointment of one conductress for each cart has generally been proposed seeing that the very purpose for which carts are sanctioned will be defeated if no conductress is provided to escort the girls to the schools and the pay of these has been fixed at Rs. 9-8 and 7 for the cities, District Headquarters and other places respectively. The above proposals involve to total additional expenditure of Rs. 6,252, per annum and the cost during the current year will be Rs. 3,128, which is proposed to be met out of the provision made for the purpose in the current year's budget.

Government consider that the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are suitable and ought to remove a standing grievance. These proposals are therefore sanctioned with the observation that the carts in the case of schools which have got an attendance of below 10 will be withdrawn if within one year the number of girls above the age of 10 attending the school does not reach 10.

The appended statement shows the existing and the sanctioned establishment of carts and conductresses of the Urdu schools in the State.

K. MATTHEW,
Chief Secy. to Government.

Statement showing the present and sanctioned carts and conductresses for

Serial No.	Name and place of schools	Number of pupils above the age of 10	Average attendance of pupils above the age of 10	Number of carts and cost existing sanctioned		Number and pay of conductresses existing sanctioned				Extra cost for carts	Extra cost for conductresses	Total extra cost	Remarks		
				No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost					No.	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BANGALORE DISTRICT.															
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Urdu Girls' School, Sultanpet, Bangalore.	65	46	3	52½	3	52½	2	14	3	27		13	13	A peon on Rs. 9.
2	Urdu Girls' School, Barr Lines	30	20	1	17½	1	17½	1	9	1	9				
3	Do Old Sowar Lines	20	19	1	17½	1	17½	1	9	1	9				
4	Do New Sowar Lines	42	30	2	35	2	35	1	6	2	18		12	12	
5	Do Kalaspalya	22	17	1	17½	1	17½	2	18	1	9		9	9	
6	Do Mavalli	30	20	1	17½	1	17½	2	16	1	9		7	7	
7	Do Chikpet	25	18	1	17½	1	17½	1	9	1	9				
8	Do Bamboo Bazaar	37	25	2	35	2	35	2	15	2	18		3	3	
9	Do Malleswaram	25	21	1	17½	1	17½	1	9	1	9				
10	Do Syedwadi, Channapatna	70	52	3	37½	3	45	1	7	3	21	7½	14	21½	
11	Do Daira do	65	56	3	37½	3	45	1	6	3	21	7½	15	22½	
12	Do Closepet	45	30	2	25	2	25	1	7	2	14		7	7	
13	Do Anekal	30	20	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
14	Do Devanahalli	25	19	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
15	Do Hoskote	20	16	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
16	Do Kankanhalli	24	17	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
17	Do Magadi	22	16	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1	1	
18	Do Nelamangala	25	19	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
19	Do Dodballapur	35	25	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
KOLAR DISTRICT.															
20	Urdu Girls' School, Kolar	42	25	2	30	2	30	1	7	2	16		9	9	
21	Do Bagenalli	24	20	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
22	Do Bowringpet	36	25	1	12½	1	15	1	7	1	7	2½		2½	
23	Do Chikballapur	29	18	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
24	Do Goribidnur	25	20	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1	1	
25	Do Malur	27	20	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
26	Do Srinivasapur	30	20	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7				
27	Do Sidlaghatta	39	22	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1	1	
28	Do Chintamani	35	23	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1	1	
29	Do Gudibanda	2	16	1	12½	1	12½	1	9	1	7		2	2	
30	Do Malbagal	29	19	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1	1	
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.															
31	Urdu Girls' School, Chitaldrug	45	30	2	30	2	30	1	7	2	16		9	9	
32	Do Davangere	23	19	1	12½	1	15	1	7	1	7	2½		2½	
33	Do Harihar	35	26	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1	1	

34	Do	Hiriyur	38	26	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7	1	1
35	Do	Holalkere	20	16	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7	1	1
36	Do	Molaxalmuru	20	19	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7	1	1
MYSORE DISTRICT.														
37	Urdu Girls' School,	Mandi Mohalla, Mysore	45		2	35	2	35	2	24	2	18	10	6
38	Do	Lakshar Mohalla, Mysore	51		1	17½	2	35	1	9	2	18	17½	9
39	Do	Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore	17	14	1	17½	1	17½	1	9	1	9		3
40	Do	Nazarad Mohalla, Mysore	31		1	17½	1	17½	1	9	1	9		3
41	Do	III Infantry Lines, Mysore	18		1	17½	1	17½	1	6	1	9		2
42	Do	Sowar Lines	5	5	1	17½	1	17½	1	7	1	9		1
43	Do	Chamrajnagar	34	22	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
44	Do	Gundlupet	11	9	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7		1
45	Do	Hunsur	33	31	1	12½	2	25	1	6	2	14	12½	20½
46	Do	Mandya	7	4	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7		1
47	Do	Malvalli	25	18	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
48	Do	Nanjangud	18	16	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
49	Do	Nagamangala	38	24	2	25	2	25	1	6	2	14		8
50	Do	French Rocks	21	18	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
TUMKUR DISTRICT.														
51	Urdu Girls' School,	Tumkur	49		1	15	2	30	1	7	2	16	15	9
52	Do	Chiknayakanhalli	18	13	1	12½	1	12½	1	7	1	7		1
53	Do	Gubbi	33	13	1	12½	1	12	1	6	1	7		1
54	Do	Kunigat	14	10	2	25	1	12½	1	6	1	7	12½	11½
55	Do	Madagiri	39	32	1	12½	2	25	1	6	2	14	12½	20½
56	Do	Tiptur	412	28	1	12½	2	25	1	6	2	14	12½	20½
57	Do	Turuvekere	7	4	1	15	1	12½	1	10	1	7	2½	3
58	Do	Sira	35	24	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
59	Do	Pavagada	18	13	1	10	1	12½	1	6	1	7	2½	3½
HASSAN DISTRICT.														
60	Urdu Girls' School,	Hassan	56	48	2	30	2	30	1	7	2	16		9
61	Do	Hole-Narsipur	17	16	1	10	1	12½	1	6	1	7	2½	3½
62	Do	Arkalgud	15	14	1	10	1	1½	1	7	1	7	2½	2½
63	Do	A. sikere	20	14	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
64	Do	Belur	1	1	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
65	Do	Channarayapatna	16	16	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
66	Do	Saklespur	11	8	1	10	1	12½	1	8	1	7	2½	1½
67	Do	Alur	9	7	1	12½	1	12½	1	6	1	7		1
KADUR DISTRICT.														
68	Urdu Girls' School,	Chikmagalur	25	18	2	30	2	30	1	7	2	16		9
69	Do	Tarikere	33	27	1	12½	2	25	1	7	2	14	12½	7
70	Do	Mudgero	11	7	1	12½	1	12½	1	9	1	7		2
71	Do	Narasimharajapura	11	8	1	12½	1	12½	1	8	1	7		1

Statement showing the present and sanctioned carts and conductresses for Hindustani Girls' Schools in the State—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name and place of schools	Number of pupils above the age of 10	Average attendance of pupils above the age of 10	Number of carts and cost existing sanctioned				Number and pay of conductresses existing sanctioned				Extra cost for carts	Extra cost for conductresses	Total extra cost A	Remarks
				No.	Cost Rs.	No.	Cost Rs.	No.	Cost Rs.	No.	Cost Rs.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KOLAR DISTRICT.															
72	Urdu Girls' School, Ambajidrug	10	..	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
73	Do Andigere	10	..	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	17	
74	Do Chinnasandra	12	..	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
75	Do Kyalaur	20	..	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	17	
76	Do Tyalur	20	..	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
77	Do Ronur	12	..	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	17	
BANGALORE AND CHITALDRUG DISTRICTS.															
78	Urdu Girls' School, Bidadi	6	4	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
79	Do Yelahanka	4	3	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
80	Do Muthusagara	2	2	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
81	Do Adrangi	14	11	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
82	Do Dommasandra	2	1	..	Rs. 6	1	6	1	6	1	7	..	..	..
83	Do Vodagenahalli	1	1	..	Rs. 6	1	6	1	6	1	7	..	..	..
84	Do Hindiganal	2	1	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
85	Do Byeharasipur	5	4	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
86	Do Sulebale	2	2	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
87	Do Medimallasandra	12	12	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
88	Do Siyanapura	6	..	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
89	Do Kodihalli	7	..	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
90	Do Dharmapura	4	..	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
91	Do Kurubarahalli	7	..	..	Rs. 7	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..
MYSORE DISTRICT.															
92	Urdu Girls' School, Bannur	43	29	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
93	Do Ganeswarai	19	12	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
94	Do Maddur	6	4	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
95	Do Nidaghatta	26	18	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	17	
96	Do Kulakarni	12	8	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	17	
97	Do Kirasaval	4	2	..	Rs. 6	1	6	1	6	1	7	..	..	..
98	Do Sindhughatta	11	9	..	Rs. 10	1	10	1	6	1	7	10	1	11	
99	Do Saligrama	9	9	..	Rs. 6	1	6	1	6	1	7	..	..	..
100	Do Periyapatna	6	4	..	Rs. 6	1	6	1	6	1	7	..	..	..

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Forest Administration.

READ—

The Report on the working of the Forest Department during the year ending 30th June 1922, received with letter No. 231, dated 1st October 1922, from the Offg. Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

ORDER NO. I. C. 4642-54—FT. 116-22-23, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1923.

Recorded.

2. The total area of State Forests and Reserved Lands under the control of the Forest Department during the year was 3365.25 sq. miles and 350 sq. miles respectively. Nine blocks of an aggregate area of 25.19 sq. miles were added to the State Forests and ten blocks of an area of 70.09 sq. miles were notified as Reserved Lands under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation. In addition, an area of 5.04 sq. miles was constituted as Sandal Reserves under Section 35 of the Regulation.

Government notice with regret that in spite of the repeated attention drawn by them to the inordinate delay on the part of the Revenue Officers in completing the work of Forest Settlement, the progress made during the year was anything but satisfactory. Only 3 blocks are reported to have been settled during the whole of the year and 39 cases are still pending disposal. Government desire once again to impress upon the Revenue Officers the need of urgent attention being paid to this important work.

During the year, Government ordered, as an experimental measure, that three important Amrut Mahal kavals in the Kadur District should be placed under the management of the Forest Department so far as forest conservancy was concerned, the grazing rights in the area being reserved to the Amrut Mahal Department as usual. If the experiment proves successful the extension of the scheme to the other large areas now under the control of the Amrut Mahal Department will receive consideration.

3. The scheme of constituting Village Forests has proved successful and popular. One hundred and four such forests with a total area of 66 square miles were in existence at the close of the year.

4. The much discussed question about the duality of control over District Forests by the Forest and the Revenue Departments, which has been the subject of constant complaint both in the Representative Assembly and otherwise, is engaging the attention of Government. The question is not one that is free from difficulties, but Government believe that it should be possible to formulate proposals, which, while satisfying the legitimate demands of the raiyat population, will still ensure the preservation and improvement of valuable areas in the interest of the people themselves.

5. About 140 miles of new demarcation lines were cleared and 4,654 miles repaired during the year. The Conservator of Forests does not state what the length of lines yet remaining to be demarcated and repaired is. It has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that the forest boundaries are in many cases brought too near the inhabited areas, and that in consequence people are put to considerable difficulty. Government have reason to believe that, while in many cases the grievances complained of may be somewhat exaggerated, there are still a few cases in which, at the time of the settlement of the forests, adequate attention was not paid by the Settlement Officers concerned to this aspect of the question, and that forest boundary lines may have been brought too near the villages. Government would be glad if the District Forest Officers were instructed by the Conservator to re-examine the existing forest boundaries and to send up proposals for their realignment in cases where it is found that the existing arrangement is causing real inconvenience to the raiyat population.

6. The Government are pleased to note that the Forest District Maps are nearing completion and will shortly be ready for publication. The work of Forest Surveys during the year was satisfactory, 189,554 square miles having been surveyed as against 134,67 square miles in the previous year.

7. The total area of State Forests which are being worked in accordance with sanctioned working plans is 1515 square miles. This forms about 45.02 per cent of the total area of the State Forests. Three Working Plan Officers were at work during the year and the total area explored was 148 square miles.

The Conservator of Forests has stated that the working plan of the Devarayandurga Forest in the Tumkur District having lapsed, the preparation of a revised plan for the forest was taken up during the year. This is an important forest area, and Government will welcome detailed information regarding the result of the working of the area according to the old working plan and the lines on which the Conservator would propose the preparation of a fresh working plan in this instance.

Government agree with the Conservator that in many cases the working plans previously prepared are now obsolete and unsuited to the conditions of the present day. The revision of the plans is therefore an urgent necessity. It would, however, appear to be necessary to make some arrangements by which the attention of the Working Plan Officers and the District Forest Officers might be bestowed both on the exploration of new areas and the revision of the plans for the areas already explored, with a view to finding out how far the prescriptions laid down in the sanctioned plans have proved successful and in what respects they require to be modified.

8. During the year a length of three miles and one furlong of new forest roads was constructed, the total amount spent on this work and on repairs done to the existing roads being Rs. 17,862. The deterioration of the roads on which there is heavy timber traffic has been the subject of some criticism. The question of fixing the liability of the District Boards and the Public Works Department on the one hand and the Forest Department on the other, in the matter of the maintenance of such roads as are subject to heavy wear and tear on account of the timber traffic thereon, is at present under the active consideration of Government.

9. Government note with satisfaction that there was no noticeable increase in the number of forest offences reported, the total number reported during the year being 1377. The delay on the part of the Magistracy in the disposal of these cases continues to be considerable; and, as the Conservator has remarked, unless the offenders are promptly dealt with, the efforts of the Forest Department to prevent such offences must be in vain. The same inordinate delay in the disposal of sandalwood damage cases by the Revenue Officers, which was remarked upon by Government in their review of the work of the Department last year, was noticeable during the year under consideration. The number of cases reported during the year was 83. These with the 418 cases pending at the end of the previous year made a total of 501, of which the number disposed of during the year was only 67 (or 13.4 per cent) leaving a large balance of 434 cases yet to be dealt with. Government desire it to be understood that their observations regarding the delay and their repeated instructions for a more expeditious disposal of such cases cannot be allowed to remain a mere pious warning. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to report to Government for suitable notice the names of the officers who have largely contributed to these delays.

In this connection the Conservator has again represented that the only method by which such delays might be minimised is by investing the District Forest Officers with the powers of the disposal of such cases. Government have more than once expressed themselves as being against such a measure. The fact that offences falling under this class are such as should not be compounded, but deserve to be more rigorously dealt with stands in the way of the recommendations of the Conservator being seriously considered.

There were only three cases of theft of sandalwood during the year. The Conservator has no remarks to offer in regard to the extent to which smuggling of sandalwood across the Frontier is being carried on. Government have since sanctioned the establishment of a Police and Forest Frontier Patrol Staff to prevent smuggling of sandalwood across the Frontier and the result of the experiment will be watched.

10. The total area fire-protected during the year was 19,06,602 acres and the cost Rs. 45,803. 98.2 of the work done is reported to have been successful. The forests provided grazing for 2,20,794 bovines on payment of fees, the revenue realised from grazing being Rs. 72,372. It would be interesting to know what the value of grazing supplied free or at concession rates would be at full rates. The number of bovines, sheep and goats impounded during the year shows an increase upon that of the previous year.

There is a constant and widespread complaint that cattle are not being allowed to graze in the State Forests to as large an extent as they might be with a more liberal system of throwing open the State Forests for such grazing. It has also been urged that the period of 'close season' in State Forests might, with advantage both to the Forest Department and to the ryot, be reduced, and that in particular districts such forests might even be thrown open for grazing throughout the year. The average number of cattle supplied with grazing on payment in the State Forests during the past five years is 2,38,297 which is nearly 4 per cent of the total number of cattle in the State. Government are aware that many of the grievances expressed are exaggerated and that any drastic changes in the existing system of forest protection can only result in the gradual deterioration of the preserves. At the same time they consider that in individual cases where it is possible to allow greater latitude in the matter of grazing without injury to the tree growth in protected areas, the policy of throwing open the forests for grazing throughout the year, might be attempted after providing for sufficient safeguards against outbreaks of fire, excessive grazing, etc. Government have now under consideration the question of improving grazing facilities throughout the State, and in formulating their proposals these points will receive due attention.

11. The work of protection against injuries from natural causes, which consisted of uprootal of spiked sandal trees, lantana, prickly pear and loranthus and cutting of climbers, progressed satisfactorily.

Natural reproduction is stated to have been good in the Malnad and the Semi-Malnad parts of the State. Reproduction by coppice shoots is stated to have been very satisfactory in the Semi-Malnad forests, and particularly in the Tarikere and the Bhadravati Divisions, which are being exploited for fuel required for the Bhadravati Iron Works.

In regard to artificial reproduction new teak plantations of an aggregate area of 102 acres were formed in the Mysore West and South, Shimoga, Sagar, Tarikere and Kadur Divisions. The plantations in Govardhanagiri State Forest are reported to be particularly flourishing. Other methods of reproduction also were tried with a fair amount of success.

12. The total quantity of timber cut in the forests and removed to depots was 6,58,280 cubic feet and 7,03,599 cubic feet respectively as against 7,44,830 cubic feet and 6,64,836 cubic feet respectively in the previous year. The cost incurred on collection during the year was Rs. 2,50,764 against Rs. 2,92,994 in the previous year. The quantity sold during the year consisted of 6,44,682 cubic feet of timber, 22,786 cubic feet of sawn materials, and 2,63,578 running feet of reapers and also 21,170 railway sleepers as against 6,29,041 cubic feet of timber and 22,286 railway sleepers in the year 1920-21. The total value of these materials was Rs. 8,82,649. The demand for timber during the year is reported to have been not very brisk and the prices also were unfavourable. A large quantity of timber was thus left on the hands of the Department.

The value of firewood and charcoal sold during the year was Rs. 30,997, showing a decrease of nearly Rs. 53,000 against that for last year, chiefly due to the falling off in the demand from the Sandal Oil Factories. The quantity of sandalwood (prepared) collected also showed a decrease on account of the restricted demand from the factories, being only 333 tons as against 1,114 tons collected in the previous year. The cost of collection amounted to Rs. 21,766. The Sandal Oil Factories were able to take only 537 tons of wood of the value of Rs. 6,84,794 during the year. "The revenue on account of minor forest produce collected and sold departmentally was only Rs. 1,972. This revenue is susceptible of improvement."

13. The net revenue from the exploitation of timber, sandalwood and other produce by departmental agency during the year amounted to Rs. 16 lakhs as against Rs. 25 lakhs in the previous year. The demand for standing timber amounted to Rs. 1 lakh and does not show any variation as against the demand in the previous year.

The Conservator remarks that with the unfavourable prices ruling throughout the year these results should be considered satisfactory. He has since submitted certain proposals for the sale of standing timber which have been sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure. The results of the experiment will be carefully watched before an extension of the system is thought of.

The value of Minor Forest Produce collected by private agency amounted to Rs. 3,76,046, and showed a considerable increase over that for the previous year.

14. A quantity of 1,131 cubic feet of timber, 7,555 bamboos and 61 tons of fuel were granted free to ryots for reconstructing houses destroyed by fire.

15. The total gross revenue for the year (excluding amounts written off the accounts as irrecoverable and excluding refunds) was Rs. 26,09,913 as against Rs. 31,75,666 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 8.83 lakhs were contributed by sandalwood. Timber fetched Rs. 8.91 lakhs. The total expenditure under conservancy and works was Rs. 6.09 lakhs as against Rs. 6.74 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease noticeable under both revenue and expenditure was due to less extraction of sandalwood and fuel on account of closure of the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore.

There was a large balance of Rs. 7.69 lakhs to be collected at the close of the year. Government observe that steps have not up-to-date been taken to recover the heavy balances on account of Minor Forest Produce leased in 1919-21. This forms the subject of a separate reference to the Conservator who is however requested to see that long standing accounts are adjusted without further delay.

16. The cadre of the Department was reduced by the abolition of two posts of Deputy Conservators. Government are glad to note that the health of the executive staff was generally satisfactory. It has been pointed out in the reviews on the Inspection Reports of the District Forest Offices that the production of security deposits from the officers concerned is not being insisted upon according to the codal rules. As this omission involves possible risks of loss of Government revenue, the Conservator is requested to enforce the rules strictly in all cases.

17. Experiments in agriculture-cum-forestry were continued as in the previous year. 8 Kunbi families and one other indigent family comprising in all 19 adults and 5 children,

are reported to have been newly settled during the year, bringing the total number of such families to 290. 11 of these families, however, became extinct during the year owing to the prevalence of pneumonia and other causes. The area under cultivation by these families at the close of the year was 1,005 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,142.

18. The Forest School was abolished towards the close of the year. Sixteen students passed out successfully, two obtaining honours. Government regret that on account of the large retrenchments that have had to be effected in the staff of the Department it has not yet been possible to provide employment for these trained students.

19. The total area covered by the Sandal Valuation Survey was 921.29 square miles in Mysore and Shimoga Districts. The attention of the Conservator is drawn to the remarks made by the Government last year under this head. Information called for about the extent of work remaining to be done, the time that is likely to be taken to complete the work, etc., has not been furnished.

20. The arrangements for the chance capture of elephants, attempted on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales proved quite successful. In all, 29 elephants were captured, of which 7 were lost by death and other causes. The remaining 22 elephants were sold and fetched Rs. 40,350, fully covering the expenditure of about Rs. 36,000 incurred on the operation.

21. The Departmental Saw Mill at Shimoga was utilised for the preparation of rafters, beams and sleepers, and also dealt with timber brought by private people on payment of the usual sawing charges. The mill earned a net profit of about Rs. 19,000 as against Rs. 6,000 in the previous year. The proposals of the Conservator to expand the Saw Mill and to establish a bigger mill in the heart of the rich ghat forests near Megarvalli for the preparation of railway sleepers, for which a large demand is likely to develop in the near future, are receiving the consideration of Government.

22. Government appreciate the continued efforts of the Department in devising better and more comprehensive methods of exploiting the timber resources, and in familiarising the less known species of timber in outside markets, as also in experimenting with the various uses to which a few good species of local timber can easily lend themselves. The present method of supply of timber to private consumers would appear to stand in need of improvement. There has been frequent complaints both from private consumers and from the Government Departments that supplies of timber are not readily available, and that they cannot get into direct touch with the Department but have to obtain their supplies from the contractors. The rail-borne trade statistics show that while on an average 19,406 tons of timber and fuel are imported every year, the exports amount to 9,150 tons. Government consider that there is no reason why it should not be possible for private consumers to obtain their supplies direct from the Forest Department. The position is deserving of careful investigation by the Conservator, whose proposals in the matter will be awaited.

23. The Department continues to carry on researches and experiments in regard to various forest economic products. The cultivation of lac has proved successful, and about 5 cwts. of the stuff were collected during the year. 5,000 *Jalari* trees were newly inoculated, and are expected to yield about 100 maunds of seed lac. The future of this industry is full of promise.

24. Government note with satisfaction that the relations between the public and the Forest Department continue to be satisfactory. But the people at large are still far from looking with favour on the efforts of the Forest Department to conserve and protect forest growth which are expected ultimately to benefit both the Government and themselves. The problem is not so acute in the Malnad districts of the State where large areas containing sufficient tree growth are available for the use of the raiyats, even after bringing areas of potential value under the control of the Department. But conditions in the Maidan have to be viewed from a different standpoint, as here the people have necessarily to look to the State Forests to provide their most urgent supplies in the shape of fuel, grazing and building materials, and are in consequence brought into close contact with the officers of the Forest Department. A spirit of sympathy and understanding on the part of the officers and a stricter vigilance over the conduct of the subordinate staff will, Government are convinced, go a long way in engendering confidence in the minds of the people and enhancing the popularity of the Department as the guardian of public interests.

25. The statement attached to this review, which is based on statistics readily available, contains a few salient figures regarding the progress in the constitution of State Forests and the revenue derived therefrom during the last 20 years. Taking the cases of Chitaldrug District, for instance, it is found that while the percentage of State Forests to the total area of the district has increased from 1.77 to 8.63, the quantities of timber and fuel exploited and the revenue derived therefrom have hardly justified the increase in the

area brought under protection. It is obvious, of course, that 20 years are not a sufficiently long period to furnish any adequate return from timber resources; but it should have been possible during this period to have developed sufficiently the fuel and grazing resources to satisfy the demands of the people as well as to bring in a larger revenue to the Department. The figures disclose that this has not been done either in this district where the question of fuel and grazing facilities is of paramount importance, or in the other maidan districts, all these districts showing a gradual decline in revenue from decade to decade as compared with the additional areas brought under control while the expenditure on establishments and conservancy is slowly mounting up.

Government realise that any inferences that might be drawn from such statistics cannot be regarded as conclusive. They will, however, be glad if the Conservator of Forests will examine the present policy in regard to reservation of forest areas with special reference to existing conditions and the desirability of disafforesting such of the areas as have proved neither beneficial nor remunerative in the past nor are likely to prove so in the future and will submit his views at an early date.

26. Government desire to acknowledge the good work done by the Officiating Conservator and his staff during the year under review.

G. ARAVAUMUDU IYENGAR,

Secretary to Government,

General Department.

Forest Administration Report.

District	Area of district	Area of State Forests and Plantations			Percentage of district area to forest area			Quantity of exploitation	
		1901-02	1911-12	1921-22	1901-02	1911-12	1921-22	Timber	
								1911-12	1921-22
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.				c. ft.	c. ft.
Mysore	5,498	529	616	668.71	9.62	11.22	12.16	295,986	159,947
Shimoga	4,030	347	485	767.45	8.58	12.03	19.04	324,337	379,341
Kadur	2,789	140	232	482.66	4.98	8.32	17.30	145,059	113,940
Hassan	2,666	187	206	209.11	7.01	7.73	7.84	1,569	1,328
Bangalore	3,077	327	359	416.88	10.63	11.66	13.55	4,396	24,594
Kolar	3,179	152	198	231.58	4.78	6.23	7.58	1,056	3,067
Tumkur	4,062	193	206	229.57	4.72	5.07	5.64	8,468	2,398
Chitaldrug	4,160	73	329	359.26	1.77	7.80	8.63	4,944	2,803
Total	29,462	1,948	2,632	3,365.22	6.61	8.97	11.42		

District	Quantity of exploitation		Revenue earned			Expenditure incurred		
	Fuel		1901-02	1911-12	1921-22	1901-02	1911-12	1921-22
	1911-12	1921-22						
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	tons.	tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mysore	15,331	17,450	4,75,834	6,72,416	4,16,271	1,36,241	1,89,008	2,98,515
Shimoga	826	28,768	4,46,337	6,13,174	12,02,363	95,958	1,64,446	3,81,179
Kadur	2,987	2,842	1,09,485	4,12,162	2,39,270	38,761	1,27,239	1,56,145
Hassan	1,370	2,114	1,28,226	98,101	1,52,004	41,233	34,172	31,550
Bangalore	8,408	17,112	97,030	1,12,362	2,33,397	36,355	41,620	58,287
Kolar	4,564	13,802	28,218	20,278	29,990	16,929	22,563	36,886
Tumkur	3,912	3,384	37,717	17,578	35,647	21,655	26,955	36,309
Chitaldrug	2,681	3,923	24,207	17,996	23,054	20,492	28,730	41,778
Total	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Reservation of certain Ores and Minerals throughout the State.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 24557-62—Geol. 47-18-11, dated 29th April 1920, directing that, pending further investigation as to the requirements of local industries and the available supplies of minerals, certain ores and minerals shall be reserved within the specified areas and that until further notice no application shall be entertained for the grant of licenses and leases in respect of those ores and minerals over the areas specified, but that it will however be open to Government to make exceptions in the cases of approved applicants.

2. Paragraph 4 of Government Order No. I. C. 2941-6—Geol. 47-22-5, dated 6th November 1922, directing that all reservations notified in the Government Order of 29th April 1921 be withdrawn, except in the case of iron ore, limestone, dolomite manganese and chrome ores.

ORDER No. I. C. 4728-34—Geo. 47-22-8, DATED 29TH JANUARY 1923:

In modification of their orders dated 29th April 1920 and 6th November 1922, respectively, read above, Government are pleased to direct that iron ore, limestone, dolomite manganese and chrome ores be reserved *throughout* the State.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,

Secretary to Government,

General Department.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Local Self-Government Conference.

ORDER No. L. 5395-5457—Ml. 162-22-1, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1923.

Five years have elapsed since the Local Self-Government Scheme came into operation and a very important change has been introduced into the functions of the Local Bodies by tacking on Economic work to them, and under the Reforms Scheme further powers to deal with local subjects which are now brought before the Representative Assembly are proposed to be given to them. The question of co-ordinating and improving the working of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and of improving their finances and placing them on a satisfactory footing and other questions of vital importance to the Local Bodies have to be tackled with in the immediate future.

2. It was at first suggested that the Local Bodies should take the initiative in the matter and convene a Conference to discuss the various questions affecting the progress and development of Local Self-Government and to hold a thorough examination of the Local Self-Government Scheme. The Bangalore City Municipal Council passed a resolution agreeing to hold a Conference, but they have not as yet taken any definite action in the matter.

3. Government consider that the work of examining the Local Self-Government Scheme and formulating proposals in keeping with the proposed Constitutional Reforms should be expedited and that orders should be passed before the Constitutional Reforms are introduced into the State. They are accordingly pleased to direct that to go into all questions connected with the development of Local Self-Government in the State, a Conference be summoned by Government to meet in Bangalore in the 2nd or 3rd week of March 1923, and to be presided over by the Second Member of Council. The Presidents of the City and Town Municipal Councils, Non-official Presidents of District Boards and Non-official Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards, the Deputy Commissioners, some selected Heads of Departments and a few other non-official gentlemen will be invited to attend the Conference.

T. E. JEXARAMA AIYAR,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Central Recruitment Board.

ORDER NO. G. 1227-87—G. M. 97-22-1, DATED 19TH JANUARY 1923.

In Government Order No. 1827-80—E. A. G. 308, dated 16th May 1921, the Government have laid it down as their policy that the proportion of the members of backward communities in all headquarter and district offices of all departments should be gradually raised to 50 per cent of the total strength (exclusive of those in inferior service) within a period of seven years. With this object in view, they have issued a standing instruction to the several officers authorised to make appointments in the public service to give preference to a candidate of a backward community in making initial appointments so long as he possesses the prescribed minimum qualification, even though he may be less qualified than other candidates. Certain other concessions have also been granted, the principal among them being that in respect of candidates of backward communities the maximum age for entry into service has been raised to 28. Government felt also that in order to achieve the required progress within the prescribed period, special arrangements were necessary to ensure that all qualified candidates belonging to backward communities and desirous of entering the public service secured appointments without undue delay. They accordingly directed the constitution of the Central Recruitment Board for registering all applications for appointment and putting applicants in touch with the offices where vacancies exist or occur from time to time. The Board was, in addition, to be charged with the responsibility of obtaining statistics of recruitment during each official year and reviewing the progress made in increasing the representation of the different communities in the public service.

2. The Central Recruitment Board was constituted in Government Order No. 2017-72—E. A. G. 525, dated 30th June 1921, with a Member of Council as Chairman, three Heads of Departments and the Chief Secretary to Government as official members, and three non-official members belonging to three of the principal backward communities in the State. In this order Government have directed that the Board will have no power of direct appointment but will act only as a vigilance committee. The Board was also requested to elaborate details in regard to its work. These details were discussed at successive meetings of the Board and submitted to Government. As a result, three orders were issued by Government on the 28th November 1921 :—

- (1) Issuing instructions in regard to the functions of the Central Recruitment Board;
- (2) Issuing general rules for regulating appointments and promotions in the State Service; and
- (3) Issuing supplementary instructions for regulating the filling up of vacancies in the ministerial ranks of the superior service.

In the first of these orders the functions of the Central Recruitment Board have been enumerated as follows:—

- (a) Calling for applications from all candidates, including Brahmins, desirous of securing appointments in the public service, and preparing lists of such candidates showing the class or classes of appointments and the salary for which each candidate is eligible with reference to the qualifications and preference of the candidates;
- (b) Forwarding copies or extracts of such lists to the several Heads of Departments and offices concerned;
- (c) Calling for returns, statistics and other information relating to recruitment and vacancies in the several offices of the State.

3. It has also been ordered that every appointment by direct recruitment shall, in future, be made only from among candidates included in the Board's lists, an exception being made, however, in respect of vacancies not likely to last for more than six months and when no candidate is available in the list. The Board has till now issued lists including the applications of 1,274 persons, of whom 737 are Brahmins and 537 others.

4. To enable the Board to discharge its duties, as vigilance committee, the Board has prescribed three returns furnishing information as under:—

- (a) Vacancies in each office that occurred during the previous quarter;

- (b) Appointments made to fill up vacancies in each office or department during the same quarter;
- (c) The composition of the office, both ministerial and executive, at the end of the quarter.

5. The returns for 30th June 1922 have been received by the Board and scrutinised in respect of 365 offices and those for 30th September, 1922 in respect of 300 offices. In the result, it is seen that out of a total number of 8,761 officials in the offices comprised in the returns for June 1922, 5,470 were Brahmins and 3,291 belonging to other communities. It is also seen that in the first set of returns covering the half-year ending June 1922 out of a total number of 332 direct appointments made, 147 were conferred on candidates belonging to backward communities. The returns for September show that out of a total number of 118 direct appointments made, 48 were conferred on candidates belonging to backward communities. Enquiries were also instituted in respect of 126 appointments not conforming to the rules under the instructions of the Member of Council, who is also the Chairman of the Board.

6. The Board is at present not doing anything in the way of putting applicants in touch with the offices where vacancies occur.

7. The conditions created by the several orders of retrenchments issued in the course of 1922 have also affected the progress in absorbing the candidates of backward communities in the Public Service. About 574 posts have been abolished as a result of retrenchments. In Government Order No. 6498-6555—C. B. 226-21-1, dated 21st April 1922, Government have directed that in view of the retrenchments in the several departments of the State, vacancies occurring in the several offices should not be permanently filled up. Further as it was necessary that the experience gained by officials who had served under Government for sometime and who had to be discharged on account of reduction of staff should not be lost to the Government permanently, and also with a view to alleviate hardship to such persons, Government have directed from time to time that officials who had been discharged on account of retrenchment in certain departments should be reabsorbed in the available vacancies in the several departments, as soon as they occur, and finally in Government Order No. 1483-1532—C. B., dated 25th September 1922, a general instruction has been issued to the effect that all officials who held permanent appointments and those who had served continuously for two years in acting or temporary appointments, prior to the discharge, should be given preference over all new candidates including those belonging to backward communities and that the discharged persons not coming within the above category may be given preference over other candidates belonging to their respective communities. In pursuance of this order and with a view to prepare a comprehensive list of officials entitled to benefit thereunder, a circular letter No. 2107-60, dated 9th November 1922, has been addressed to all Heads of Departments, Secretaries to Government and Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the list of officials thrown out of employ on account of retrenchment is under preparation.

8. It is now necessary to revise the existing arrangements so as to co-ordinate all the factors above referred to, and secure a steady rate of progress in carrying out the policy of Government, enunciated both in the orders on the Miller Committee's Report and in that relating to the re-employment of officials discharged on account of retrenchment. Further, it is necessary to bring the several Heads of Departments into closer touch with the Central Recruitment Board which at present contains only three Heads of Departments. The following instructions are accordingly issued:—

(1) In modification of Instruction (3) in Government Order No. E. 2179-2258—E. A. 30-21-1, dated the 28th November 1921, Government direct that except privilege leave vacancies and other vacancies for periods not exceeding three months, all appointments should be made only from the lists issued by the Central Recruitment Board and in accordance with the general principles laid down in Government Order No. 2093-172, dated 28th November 1921. As regards privilege leave vacancies for periods not exceeding three months, appointing officers may fill them up by promoting men already in their offices, but a certificate should be made in each case that the vacancies are temporary and that there is no prospect of their being extended or prolonged.

(2) The above instruction will however be subject to the directions contained in Government Order No. 1483-1532—C. B., dated the 25th September 1922, regarding the reabsorption of officials discharged on account of retrenchments.

From the information before Government it is seen, that owing to the paucity of vacancies in all offices, the progress in reabsorbing in the service officials discharged on account of retrenchments is very slow. In order to minimise the hardship to these discharged employees awaiting re-employment, it is necessary to create some vacancies in the clerical and subordinate executive services by retiring some officials, who have completed the qualifying service required for earning a pension equal to half their pay, even though they may not have reached the age of superannuation. This principle may be applied in all grades of the clerical service and of the subordinate executive service up to and inclusive of the grade of Amildars. The Comptroller is requested to submit, at once, a list of Amildars who have completed twenty-five years' service qualifying for pension and all Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government are requested to submit to Government lists of all officials and executive subordinates who have put in the qualifying service for pension with their opinion as to the character, capacity for work and future usefulness of the official or subordinate concerned.

These lists will be examined by a Committee consisting of—

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Mir Humza Hussein, Member of Council.

MEMBERS.

1. Mr. K. Chandy, Revenue Commissioner;
2. A. Subramanya Iyer, Excise Commissioner;
3. P. F. Bowring, Inspector-General of Police;
4. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Inspector-General of Education; and
5. C. Dove-Wilson, Agent, Mysore Railways;

who will prepare a list of men to be retired and submit it for the orders of the Government. Lists of men thrown out in various departments on account of retrenchments, who have put in a service of two years or more, will also be placed before the Committee and the Committee will be empowered to absorb them in the vacancies, except in the case of appointments requiring Government sanction in respect of which they will submit their recommendations to the Government.

The Committee is requested to commence its sittings in the beginning of February 1923 and conclude the work by the end of March 1923. The Secretary, Central Recruitment Board, will act as Secretary to this Committee.

(3) With a view to facilitate direct recruitment to the different grades of the subordinate executive services, three probationerships will be created temporarily in each department for each grade of executive service as is now done in the Excise, Police and Registration Departments, and candidates will be directly recruited to them, two of them at least being members of the backward communities. The Heads of Departments are requested to submit before the 15th February 1923, definite proposals in this respect for their respective departments.

(4) In order to enable the Central Recruitment Board to put candidates in touch with offices where vacancies occur, an intimation of all vacancies will hereafter be sent promptly by the Head of the office direct to the Secretary, Central Recruitment Board, who will publish consolidated notices in the Gazette for the information of the candidates. These lists should contain full information regarding the departments where vacancies occur and the qualifications required of candidates.

(5) The present constitution of the Committee is of too limited a character to ensure sufficient discussion of the periodical returns and adequate mutual understanding between the Board and the departments in regard to the purposes of the Government's policy in respect of increasing the representation of the backward classes in the public service. It is desirable and necessary to have a meeting of all Heads of Departments once a quarter to review the situation. The President of the Central Recruitment Board is requested, in future, to invite the Heads of all major departments to the meetings of the Board when the quarterly A, B and C returns are reviewed, so that those officers and the members of the Board may have a common discussion of the progress of recruitment work during the quarter, the results achieved, the difficulties experienced and the modifications, if any, in rules and procedure and instructions necessary to secure better results.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Retrenchments in the Expenditure on Hill Stations.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 8025-26—G. M. 580-17-4, dated 5th November 1918, confirming Mr. A. Rama Rao as Hill Assistant.

2. Government Order No. G. 7703-5—G. M. 674-17-5, dated 26th October 1918, directing that Mr. Y. Rama Rao be designated Curator to be in charge of the Hill Stations.

3. Government Order No. 12695—G. M. 282-16, dated 22nd March 1917, prescribing rules for the occupation of Nandi Hill Bungalows.

4. Resolution No. 14 of the Special Finance Committee, recommending among other things, the abolition of the posts of the Curator and the Hill Assistant and reduction in the grant on account of improvements and maintenance charges of the Hill Station.

ORDER NO. G. 1705-64—G. M. 34-21-12, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1923.

The Special Finance Committee recommend that the expenditure on Hill Stations might be reduced by Rs. 5,000 by the abolition of the posts of the Curator and the Hill Assistant and by a reduction in the grant on account of improvements and contingent charges. The Superintendent, Government Gardens, is agreeable to the abolition of the posts of the Curator and the Hill Assistant provided a more efficient Daroga on Rs. 50 a month is appointed. The grant on account of improvements and contingent charges has been reduced by Rs. 600 in the budget of the current year, and the Superintendent, Government Gardens, is of opinion that further reductions cannot be effected without materially diminishing the efficiency and usefulness of the Hill Station.

2. After a careful consideration of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and the proposals of the Superintendent, Government Gardens, Government direct that the posts of the Curator and the Hill Assistant be abolished. The pay of the Daroga at present is Rs. 40 and it will be raised, as recommended by the Superintendent, to Rs. 50, the increase of Rs. 10, being found by the abolition of the peon drawing that salary in the Hill Station Staff.

Government agree with the Superintendent, Government Gardens, that no further reductions, than those effected in fixing the budget of the current year, can be made in the allotment on account of improvements and contingencies.

Separate orders will issue in regard to raising the rates of rent charged for the occupation of the bungalows and other matters with a view to make the Hill Station at Nandydrug as self-supporting as possible.

3. The total retrenchments effected in the expenditure on Hill Stations will be Rs. 4,266-10-8 as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Abolition of the posts of Curator and Hill Assistant | 3,666-10-8 |
| (ii) Reduction in the grant on account of improvements and contingencies | 600-0-0 |

4,266-10-8

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,

Gen. Secy. to Govt.

Establishment of the Gardens Department.

READ—

Government Order No. O. 160-1—G. M. 76-21-5, dated 7—10th July 1922, sanctioning the deputation of Mr. Javaraya, Assistant Superintendent, Government Gardens, to Europe for special training for a period of one year subject to certain terms.

2. Government Order No. G. 1705-64—G. M. 34-21-12, dated 26th January 1923, regarding retrenchments in the Hill Stations.

3. Minute dated 11th October 1922, of the First Member of Council in regard to the requirements of the Gardens Department for increased establishment.

ORDER No. G. 1765-1824—G. M. 34-21-13, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1923.

The Superintendent, Government Gardens, has applied for the services of a suitable officer, for work under him in the Lal-Bagh for the discharge of the duties of the Assistant Superintendent who is now on deputation in England. Mr. Y. Rama Rao, whose appointment as Curator, Hill Stations, has been abolished in the Government Order read above and who would, in the ordinary course, have to be retired, will be attached temporarily to the Lal-Bagh for work under the Superintendent, Government Gardens, as Assistant Superintendent, till the return of the permanent incumbent.

2. In view of the increase in the number of Gardens at Mysore City under the control of the Superintendent and the extensive maintenance work required to be carried on there, the Superintendent recommends that a higher Officer than an Overseer may be appointed for work there under the designation of Curator, Mysore Parks and Gardens. Government are pleased to accept the recommendation of the Superintendent and direct that Mr. A. Rama Rao, formerly Hill Assistant, Hill Stations, be appointed Curator, Mysore Parks and Gardens, on Rs. 75—5—125. The increase in expenditure on account of the appointment of the Curator will be met from savings in the Hill Stations Budget.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,

Gen. Secy. to Govt.

Revised Rates for Occupation of Bungalows on the Nandi Hill.

ORDER No. G. 1825-84—G. M. 34-21-14, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1923.

As the expenditure on Hill Stations has unavoidably increased within the last few years as a result of the general rise in prices and the enhancement in the emoluments to the staff, Government consider that a revision in the rates of rent charged for the occupation of bungalows in the Hill Station at Nandidrug is necessary in order that the station may be rendered as self-supporting as possible. The revised rates of rent as noted in the enclosed memorandum will come into operation from 1st February 1923.

2. In view of the general rise in prices, the tariff rates for meals supplied to Indian visitors will also be revised as stated in the memorandum.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,

Gen. Secy. to Govt.

MEMORANDUM.

The following revised rates of rent will be charged for the occupation of rooms in the bungalows at Nandi Hill Station with effect from 1st February 1923:—

No.	Name of Bungalow.	Double or Single	Present rent	Revised rent
1	Cubbon's Bungalow	Double	2 0 0	3 0 0
2	Do	Do	2 0 0	3 0 0
3	Do	Do	2 0 0	3 0 0
4	Do	Do	2 0 0	3 0 0
1	Do	Single	1 0 0	1 8 0
2	Do	Do	1 0 0	1 8 0
3	Do	Do	1 0 0	2 0 0
4	Do	Do	1 0 0	1 8 0
1	Cunningham's Bungalow	Double	2 0 0	4 0 0
2	Do	Do	2 0 0	2 8 0
3	Do	Do	2 0 0	3 0 0
4	Do	Do	2 0 0	3 0 0
1	Do	Single	1 0 0	1 8 0
2	Do	Do	1 0 0	1 8 0
3	Do	Do	1 0 0	1 8 0
1	Glentilt Bungalow	1 Block	1 8 0	2 0 0
2	Do	Do	1 8 0	2 0 0
3	Do	Do	1 8 0	2 0 0
1	Brown's Bungalow	Do	1 0 0	1 8 0
2	Do	Do	1 0 0	1 8 0
3	Do	Do	1 0 0	1 8 0
1	Sankey's Bungalow (4 beds)	1 Room	0 4 0	2 0 0
2	Do	Do	0 4 0	1 8 0
3	Do	Do	0 4 0	1 8 0
1	Lodge	Do	0 12 0	1 0 0

2. The fee charged to an Indian visitor per day for supplying two meals and Coffee twice a day will be raised from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 and the charge for providing servants meal will be raised from annas four to annas six per day. Counter-foil books will be issued by the Daroga to the cook authorising the supply of meals to Indian visitors at the rates specified above and a commission of 10 per cent on the rates charged will be adjusted once a month by the cook.

3. The present system of supplying meals on actual payment of cost plus annas eight for maity's services per day, in the case of European visitors, will be continued.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Rules under the Large Landed Estates Scheme.

READ AGAIN—

Government Order No. R. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated 1st December 1914, laying down rules for the grant of land under the scheme for the creation of Large Landed Estates.

2. Government Order No. R. 2740-9—L. R. 154-22-29, dated 13th December 1922, approving of the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation that any reasonable extent of land required for dwelling houses out of the lands granted under the above scheme may be exempted from assessment, etc.

ORDER No. R. 3334-43—L. R. 154-22-30, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1923.

Government are pleased to direct that Rule 12 of the rules issued with Government Order dated 1st December 1914 read above be amended so as to read as follows:—

Rule 12. "The successful applicant will be at liberty to use a part of the land in providing pasturage for the cattle, house sites for building houses for agriculturists employed on the estate and in erecting farm houses and other buildings which may be considered necessary for the better cultivation of the land or its more convenient occupation for purposes of agriculture.

The assessment will be payable on the whole block granted to the applicant according to Rule 4 but the extent actually required for meeting the reasonable wants of the grantee and his tenants for dwelling purposes, will be exempted from assessment on an application by the grantee therefor."

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 7.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Practical Instruction Classes.
 Government Order No. 3784-5—Edn. 85-21-4, dated the 10th April 1922, ordering the abolition of the Practical Instruction classes in the State.

2. Letter No. C. 1305—22-23, dated the 11th November 1922, from the Inspector-General of Education regarding Practical Instruction classes in a few Panchama Schools.

ORDER NO. E. 4817-9—EDN. 241-22-2, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY 1923.

In accordance with Government Order dated the 10th April 1922, Practical Instruction classes have been closed in Panchama Schools also with effect from the 1st June 1922. The Inspector-General of Education has now brought to the notice of Government that conditions in Panchama Schools differ from those in other schools in that the education in the Panchama Schools should be more or less a direct preparation for life as the pupils in these schools are comparatively older than those in other schools, give up education much earlier and do not take to higher education, and that therefore it is necessary to give them some definite vocational training such as Carpentry, Leather work, etc. He has accordingly proposed that as an initial measure, Practical Instruction classes may be started in the following centres providing for instruction in the industries shown against each:—

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dodballapur | Leather work |
| 2. Bhadravathi | Do |
| 3. Malvalli | Do |
| 4. Bannur | Mat weaving and weaving |
| 5. Gundlupet | Mat weaving |
| 6. Chamrajnagar | Do |

7. Bettahalli
8. Koratagere
9. Tiptur
10. Arsikere

Weaving.
Leather work.
Do
Smithy.

The total recurring cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 2,556 per annum as per details appended and the necessary initial equipment is said to be available.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the foregoing proposals of the Inspector-General of Education and to direct that the scheme be brought into effect from 1st March 1923, the cost during the current year, viz., Rs. 852, being met from the savings under the provision of Rs. 25,000 for Polytechnic Scheme in Anglo-Vernacular Schools under 26 Education, (5) Primary and Lower Secondary Schools.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Showing the cost per mensem of each class.

1. Leather work— Rs. 20 per mensem	Instructor Contingency	Rs. 10 per mensem allowance. " 10 do including the renewal of tools.
2. Mat weaving— Rs. 15 per mensem	Instructor Contingency	Rs. 7 per mensem allowance. " 8 do including the renewal of tools.
3. Weaving— Rs. 25 per mensem	Instructor Contingency	Rs. 10 per mensem allowance. " 15 do including the renewal of parts and looms.
4. Smithy— Rs. 18 per mensem	Instructor Contingency	Rs. 8 per mensem allowance. " 10 do including renewal of tools, etc.

Primary Education in Bangalore City.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 69, dated the 22nd November 1922, from the President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City, regarding the transfer of the control of primary education in the City to the Municipal Council.

ORDER NO. E. 4886-9—EDN. 131-22-4, DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1923.

The question of apportioning the cost of primary education in the Bangalore City between the Municipal Council and the Government has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In their order on the Education Memorandum, Government considered that the example set by the Mysore Municipal Council in taking over the control of primary education and meeting a substantial portion of the expenditure should be followed by all town municipalities and have declared their intention of transferring the control of primary education to such of the Municipalities as undertake to meet one-third of the cost of primary education in their areas.

2. The direct expenditure on primary education in the Bangalore City excluding the cost of inspection, etc., amounts to Rs. 93,000 per annum at present. This figure is likely to increase in course of time as there will be demands for further facilities and expansion and it is expected that the maximum expenditure during the next five years may not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. On the above basis, the Municipal Council have agreed to take charge of the control and management of primary education in the City from the 1st July 1923 on the condition that they contribute every year one-third of the actual total cost incurred by the Department of Education, such actual total cost not exceeding annually the limit of one lakh of rupees for a period of five years and that the Council further contribute every year to the department one-third of the actual cost incurred by it for the construction of new school houses. Government are pleased to approve of the transfer of primary education in the Bangalore City to the control of the Municipal Council with effect from the 1st July 1923, subject to the conditions mentioned above. During the next five years the department will

itself prepare the annual budget and be in charge of the duty of meeting in time all payments to be made under the head of primary education in the City and the Municipal Council will adjust its share of the expenditure once in six months instead of once a year at the end of the December and June.

The following arrangements agreed to generally by the Municipal Council are also sanctioned for giving effect to the Scheme of Transfer of Control of primary education to the Municipal Council.

(1) INITIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

All the Primary Schools that now form part of the Middle Schools, Government and Municipal should be separated from the Middle School sections and a list of all Primary Schools should be made with full particulars regarding buildings, equipment, staff, etc., and these made over to the Municipality. One or more schools may however be kept by the department to serve as practising schools for the Normal Training Institutions.

(II) FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) *Redistribution of Schools*.—The Municipal Council lay stress on the somewhat uneven distribution and location of schools at present and urge the redistribution of the existing schools on a more equitable basis so that every boy or girl of school-going age in whatever part of the City they may live may have a school to go to within a radius of 2 furlongs. The proposed limit of two furlongs goes beyond what is required under Section 4 (a) of the Elementary Education Regulation V of 1913, but Government agree that there is the need for a redistribution of schools. The redistribution may be effected after the transfer of control subject to the conditions (i) that the scale of staff and establishment, etc., of the school should not be altered or any additional expenditure incurred except with the approval of the department and the sanction of Government obtained through the department, (ii) that the school building if it should be a departmental building handed over to the Municipality should revert to the department when it is no longer used for school purposes and (iii) all cases of alteration in the location of schools, opening of additional schools, and abolition of existing schools should be effected only with the concurrence of the Education Department.

(b) The Municipal Council may appoint its own Educational Officer, e.g., a Superintendent of Schools to administer and incidentally inspect the schools, but the schools should be amenable to departmental inspection and observe rules in force in the department and should furnish the required reports, returns and accounts which shall be open to departmental inspection. The Municipal Council should also send a report to the Inspector-General of Education on the administration of the schools every year before the 1st August following in the form prescribed by the department.

(c) *Inspections*.—The schools will be inspected by the departmental Inspecting Officers at least once a year, and copies of the report with reviews by the Superior Inspecting Officer sent to the Municipal Council for suitable action and the action taken by the Council should be intimated to the latter officer, matters involving difference of opinion between the Council and Inspecting Officer being referred to the Inspector-General of Education. The Council will have, however, the right of special representation to Government in case of difference of opinion between them and the department of Education or on matters relating to Government Orders.

(d) *Appointments, transfers, etc.*—In respect of officials in Municipal employment, the power of appointment, punishment, transfer in the jurisdiction will vest in the Council and transfers from Municipal to Government service or *vice versa* will be effected with the permission of the department. Fresh appointment of teachers should be subject to the approval of Government, and scales of pay, staff and establishment, should not be altered without the approval of the department or sanction of Government where necessary. The provisions of the Mysore Service Regulations will apply regarding pension contributions.

4. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to take all further action in the matter and arrange for transferring the schools to the control of the Municipality with effect from 1st July 1923. A list of schools so transferred with details regarding staff, equipment, etc., may also be sent for the information of Government.

15. The Government appreciate the decision of the Premier Municipal Council in the State to co-operate with the Education Department by taking over charge of primary education in the City and contributing one-third of the total cost of primary education. The Government hope that with the intimate local knowledge and the interest evinced by the Municipal Council in educational matters, the organisation of primary education in the City will hereafter correspond more closely to the local requirements than heretofore and that the Municipal Council will take all the measures necessary for the expansion of primary education in the City with due regard to its growing requirements.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 8.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department for 1921-22.

READ—

Administration Report of the Mysore Public Works Department for 1921-22, received with the Chief Engineer's letter No. P. D. 980—M., dated 23rd December 1922.

ORDER No. G. 2944-9—G. M. 85-22-1, DATED 17TH FEBRUARY 1923.

There has been a delay of over two months in the submission of the final copy of the Administration Report. Government hope that arrangements will be made to send the report punctually in future.

2 Mr. Srinivasacharya Cadambi continued to be the Chief Engineer and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, during the year under review. Mr. A. Aiyaswamy Iyer, Superintending Engineer, retired from service from 1st July 1921. Rai Sahib R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar was in charge of the Krishnarajasagara Circle up to 31st May 1922 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. R. V. Sundaram Iyer, Deputy Chief Engineer, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on the 26th August 1921. Mr. H. D. Rice, Superintending Engineer, was absent in England on long leave from the 21st September 1921 to 22nd May 1922.

The Yedatore Construction Division in the Krishnarajasagara Circle was converted into a Channels Division under the name "Upper Channels Division" and charged with the maintenance of and the distribution of water from the channels above the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir, the old "Channels Division" being re-named "Lower Channels Division" and entrusted with the maintenance of the channels below the reservoir. The Headquarter Range, Mysore, and the New Palace Division at Mysore were amalgamated and formed into a division designated the "Mysore Special Division" and all buildings in the City of Mysore were included in the charge.

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3. The final grant to the department for the year was Rs. 56,31,847 against which an outlay of Rs. 52,15,166 was incurred, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 4,16,681. In addition to the above expenditure an outlay of Rs. 2,71,905 was incurred from contributions and such other sources. The total expenditure of the department thus amounted to Rs. 54,87,071 against Rs. 68,95,138 in 1920-21, the reduced outlay being accounted for by reduced allotments due to financial stringency.

4. The expenditure on establishment was Rs. 11,86,340, representing 27.1 per cent of the total outlay, against 23.4 per cent in the previous year. The high percentage is due to the fact that the question of the reorganisation of the Public Works Department was under discussion during the year and that orders thereon, reducing the staff to the minimum necessary with reference to the restricted allotments were issued only in September 1922. According to these orders it is expected that a saving of Rs. 2,74,520 will be effected in the cost of establishment annually and the percentage on establishment will in future be appreciably less than hitherto.

5. *State Funds.*—The aggregate grant under this head was Rs. 45,59,200 against Rs. 54,69,899 in the previous year. The recorded outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 43,14,816 against Rs. 56,73,460 in 1920-21. There was a lapse of Rs. 2,44,384 under this head accounted for principally by the credit during the year of certain contributions amounting to Rs. 2,39,000 recovered in previous years on account of Krishnarajasagara, and the decision of Government to proceed slowly with the drainage works of the Bhadravati New Town.

The following statement shows the distribution of the outlay from State Funds on the several classes of works:—

Major heads (State Funds)	Total outlay (exclusive of establishments, tools and plant)
	Rs.
Krishnarajasagara Works Capital Account	5,89,713
Do (Revenue Account)	36,582
Kolar Gold Fields Water Works	1,84,713
Irrigation Works charged to Revenue	4,82,268
Buildings	8,65,994
Communications	6,91,768
Miscellaneous public improvements	3,42,447
Army (Military Works)	43,876
Industrial Works	94,143
Other works (Capital Account)	26,651
Total State Funds	33,58,155

The important works that were in progress are—

- (1) Krishnarajasagara Dam and allied works.
- (2) Water-supply and drainage to Bhadravati and New Town.
- (3) Constructing a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hirige, Hunsur Taluk.
- (4) Constructing an anicut across Bhrugu River near Halsur, Mysore District.
- (5) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala, Shimoga District.
- (6) Constructing the Government Collegiate High School at Mysore.
- (7) Constructing the Science Laboratory to the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.
- (8) Improvements to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
- (9) Constructing subsidiary buildings to the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore.
- (10) Constructing New Office Block to the Palace at Mysore.
- (11) Constructing a New Mansion near Lalitadri at Mysore.
- (12) Sanitary improvements to Shimoga Town.
- (13) Electrifying the pumping plant of the Chamarajendra Water Works Bangalore.

- (14) Laying out a system of pipes for improving the water-supply to the high level bungalows and mansions in the Mysore City.
- (15) Effecting immediate improvements to the water-supply at Mysore City and
- (16) Constructing a Canopy over the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore.

6. A perusal of the details of progress in respect of the various classes of works shows that the accounts of a number of them which are already complete or almost complete are allowed to remain unclosed indefinitely. Such for example are—

- (1) Construction of new sluices for the Deepambudhi tank, Kunigal Taluk.
- (2) Construction of a new tank at Sowlanga, Honnali Taluk.
- (3) Improving Sriramadevuru South Channel, Hassan District.
- (4) Improving the Krishnaraja Katte, Hassan District.
- (5) Providing sanitary fittings to the Public Offices at Bangalore.
- (6) Constructing an additional building for the Public Offices at Bangalore.
- (7) Construction of an additional block of buildings in the compound of the District Office at Bangalore.
- (8) Constructing Government High School at Bangalore.
- (9) Construction of a Science Laboratory to the Collegiate High School at Bangalore.
- (10) Constructing Krishnarajasagara Hospital at Mysore.
- (11) Reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore.
- (12) Installing the exterior lights to the Palace at Mysore.
- (13) Constructing residential block to the Palace at Mysore.
- (14) Improving the Branch Press buildings at Mysore.
- (15) Improving the Chamundi Hill Road, Mysore District.
- (16) Opening a direct road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara and
- (17) Constructing a bridge across the Thungabhadra at Honnali.

The continuance of practically completed works in the incomplete list not only adds to the responsibility of the department but gives scope for serious irregularities and waste of public funds. The attention of all officers should be drawn to the need for promptly closing the accounts of works which are completed according to estimate or according to current requirements whichever may be less. The Chief Engineers for Irrigation and for Roads and Buildings, respectively, are requested to take immediate steps for closing the accounts of as many works as possible during the current year. Until all works in progress are completed, no new works should be undertaken, except those that may be very urgent. It is observed that at present a large number of works, especially tank works, are sanctioned without proper authority or regard to funds available and such works have consequently to be dragged on over a number of years, often involving large additional expenditure. This should be avoided and the allotment sanctioned by Government should be carefully distributed over all the works in progress in accordance with a clear annual budget programme.

7. It is reported that the Melur tank, the restoration of which was completed during the previous year, has been causing anxiety owing to serious percolation and that as a remedial measure the waste-weir has been temporarily lowered by one foot. Evidently the work was not supervised efficiently. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation, is requested to investigate the matter and submit a special report to Government fixing the responsibility for the defective work on the officers concerned.

8. Government observe that the progress in respect of the following works was not satisfactory during the year and hope that better progress will be secured during the current year:—

- (1) Restoring Dadaga tank, Nagamangala Taluk.
- (2) Restoring Tagadur-Kommankere tank, Nanjangud Taluk.
- (3) Reconstructing the waste-weir of Gottekere tank, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.
- (4) Constructing drainage works to pass the weir discharge across the irrigation channels of Ranikere tank, Challakere Taluk.

- (5) Improving and expanding Lakshmanapur anicut, Mysore District.
- (6) Improving and expanding Ramanathpur channel, Hassan District.
- (7) Constructing a hostel to the High School at Channapatna.
- (8) Improving the Jail buildings at Mysore.
- (9) Constructing additional wards and operation theatre for the Civil Hospital at Chikmagalur.
- (10) Opening a new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna, Hassan District.
- (11) Widening and improving Tarikere-Mangalore road by the side of the Narasimharajapura Tramway, Kadur District.
- (12) Widening the bridal path on the Talgoppa-Aralgod extension between Heddarse and the Chathead, Shimoga District.

More attention should be paid to the speedy construction and completion of school-buildings, the progress in respect of which is found to be particularly unsatisfactory. With the contributions available and the grants sanctioned, it is hoped that more buildings will be put up or improved and that the work would be pushed on more vigorously than hitherto.

Tank works have also been found to be greatly neglected or dragged on over a long period. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to pay special attention to the speedy completion of all the tank works on hand. He is also requested to arrange for the completion of all incomplete irrigational projects in the State with a view to make them productive.

About a lakh and half of rupees was spent on repairs of buildings in the State. All Government buildings were kept in fair repair. The Government House, the Krishnarajendra Hospital, the Vani Vilas Hospital and the Gumbuz at Seringapatam received special attention in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

There was an outlay of nearly 6½ lakhs of rupees on the annual maintenance and special repairs of over 2,000 miles of roads in the State, including the special repairs to some of the roads in the Mysore District undertaken in connection with His Royal Highness' visit. The general condition of the roads, nevertheless, leaves a great deal to be desired. Government are aware that an important reason for this is the considerable rise in the cost of maintenance of the roads since the time the allotment for them was fixed and note that the question of maintaining them in good condition is engaging the attention of the department.

The department was also responsible for the up-keep of the water-supply works of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields, the pumping plant, of the last of which (at Betamangala) was also electrified during the year.

In Bangalore City, 1,112 million gallons were pumped to the combined Jewel filters and allowing 28 million gallons for washing filters, etc., the balance of 1,084 million gallons of filtered water was issued, out of which 480 million gallons were to the City and 604 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station. The total consumption in the City during the year was 494 million gallons, averaging 11½ gallons per head per day of the City population. The number of house-connections increased during the year by 398, i.e., from 2,781 to 3,179. In Mysore City 522 million gallons were supplied, the plant working almost at its maximum capacity. The consumption in Mysore City averaged 16½ gallons per head per day nearly 50 per cent more than in Bangalore. The number of house-connections in Mysore rose from 1,879 to 2,156. In the Kolar Gold Fields, 449 million gallons were drawn from the reservoir of which 360 million gallons were supplied to the various companies.

10. The improvement of water-supply to the towns of Chikmagalur, Chintamani and Bhadravati received attention during the year and improvement of water-supply of the Shimoga Town is stated to have been practically completed.

11. In addition to the works constructed or maintained out of State Funds, the department carried out works of the total value of over Rs. 10,13,000 under special funds and on behalf of local authorities and other bodies. Of these, works to the extent of Rs. 2,27,000 were paid for from Irrigation Cess Fund, Rs. 4,43,000 from District Funds (of which Rs. 4,30,000 represent outlay on communications) Rs. 73,000 were paid for by the Mysore University and over Rs. 2,00,000 from Municipal and Muzrai Funds and private endowments.

12. *Miscellaneous.*—The department maintained 1,036 miles of river channels during the year. The area irrigated by these channels was 1,29,771 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 8,00,973. The area commanded by the Vanivilasasagara continued to be treated under the block system of irrigation during the year. 440 acres were newly brought under blocks and 64 acres excluded therefrom, leaving an aggregate area of 13,101 acres at the end of the year. The area under sugar-cane was only 142 acres.

The Krishnarajasagara discharged over the weir between the 20th July 1921 and the 30th August 1921, and again for ten days in September and four days in October 1921. The storage was quite sufficient to meet the requirements of Power Generation, hot weather irrigation, and for the feeding of the two low-level canals. The supply at the reservoir was regulated according to the rules agreed upon with the Madras Government.

Plans and estimates were completed during the year for the construction of a reservoir across the Kumudvati at Anjanapur in the Shimoga District, an anicut across the Veda river near Naranapur or Siddayyanakote, in the Chitaldrug District and a new tank at Dalavoi near Singadahalli in the Tumkur District, for the extension of canals from the Vanivilasasagara and for the construction of a bridge across Kapila at T. Narsipur in the Mysore District.

13. Government regret to observe that the revision of the schedule of rates has not yet been effected. This should no longer be delayed on any account as the want of such a schedule not only affects the progress of works adversely, but is also likely to give rise to numerous irregularities and loss to Government.

14. The inspection of works and of offices by the officers of the department is observed to be far from satisfactory. Out of 16 Division and 37 Sub-Division Offices, only 4 Division and 16 Sub-Division Offices were inspected by the Executive Engineers. The Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, is reported not to have inspected a single office, Divisional or Sub-Divisional. The Executive Engineer, Kolar, did not inspect either the District Office or the Sub-Divisional Office at Kolar. The explanations of these officers may be obtained and submitted to Government.

Government expect that more attention will be paid by all officers to this important part of their work and that the inspections themselves will be made more thoroughly and methodically than at present. Inspection notes and notes of check-measurement should invariably be maintained in the office for attention and record.

15. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. Srinivasacharya Cadambi for his efficient management of the department during the last five years. Since September last the department has been placed under two Chief Engineers, one for Irrigation and the other for Roads and Buildings, Mr. Cadambi retiring from service from 1st January 1923. These two Chief Engineers will from that date be *ex-officio* Secretaries in their respective branches of the department. Government hope that under the new arrangement, the Chief Engineers will be able to bestow even greater attention to the work of the department and bring about a state of increasing efficiency in the execution and maintenance of the several works entrusted to it.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Backward Class Scholarships.

READ—

Letter No. H. C. 332 of 21-22, dated the 29th May 1922, from the Inspector-General of Education proposing certain modifications in the rules for the distribution of backward class scholarships.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 215, dated the 4th November 1922, from the Secretary, Board of Education, regarding certain modifications in the rules relating to backward class scholarships.

ORDER No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, DATED 17TH FEBRUARY 1923.

According to the principles of distribution of backward class scholarships approved by Government in their Order No. 11767-80—Edn. 42-17-135, dated the 31st May 1919, the scholarships are distributed among the several communities in proportion to

their population and the scholarships of any grade remaining unutilised out of those allotted to any particular community in any district are redistributed among pupils of the same community in the same grade in other districts and if still unutilised the same is awarded to pupils of the same community in lower grades in the districts for which the scholarships were originally allotted.

2. For the distribution of scholarships on the population basis, communities which are smaller in number than the population unit corresponding to a single scholarship are grouped together. As the total numbers of scholarships in the several grades are different, the units of population corresponding to a single scholarship in each grade also vary. This system entails considerable labour in unnecessary calculation and confusion in utilising lapses.

3. With a view to remedying the above defects and making the scheme simple, the Inspector-General of Education has proposed that communities of similar social and economic conditions may be grouped together so that the scholarships lapsing for want of candidates of a particular community comprised in one group may be awarded to pupils of other communities included in the same group, and has submitted for approval a draft notification embodying his proposals. The Board of Education have agreed to the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education and have recommended further that the lapses in the scholarships allotted to a community in one grade may be transferred to the same community in the lower grade in any district and that scholarships still remaining unutilised may be awarded to other communities.

4. Government are pleased to approve of the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education with the modification suggested by the Board of Education. The draft notification as approved by Government is printed as an annexure to this order.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF BACKWARD CLASS AND DEPRESSED CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following revised rules re constitution and working of Ad Hoc Scholarship Committees for the administration of Backward Class and Depressed Class Scholarships are published for general information:—

i. The backward and depressed class scholarships will be administered by Ad Hoc Scholarship Committees, the members of which hold office for two consecutive years. In the case of a vacancy occurring in any of these Committees within this period owing either to the death of a member or his absence from three consecutive meetings or any other cause, the Inspector-General of Education shall appoint a substitute.

ii. Each Committee shall consist of a Chairman and a Secretary with three members who will ordinarily be chosen from the Backward and Depressed classes. Both in the District and Taluk Scholarship Committees, three members will form a quorum.

iii. The duties of the Chairman and the Secretary of each of the Ad Hoc Scholarship Committees will be as follows:—

(a) The duties of the Chairman are:—

1. To notify all recognised schools of the different grades and kinds in which the scholarships to be administered by the Committees are tenable, announcing that applications for the various grades of scholarships will be received on or before a given date by the Chairman of the Committee.

2. To issue scholarship application forms to Head Masters of Schools for supply to intending candidates and to receive all such applications on or before the date fixed in the programme.

3. To keep a register or tabulated records of all applications received.

4. To hold meetings in general accordance with the calendar adopted.

5. To make awards in accordance with the rules framed in this behalf.

(b) The duties of the Secretaries are:—

1. To fix in consultation with the Chairman the date and hour of meetings, notify the members re the time and place of meetings and make all necessary arrangements for the same; and to issue necessary instructions to the post office re the delivery of letters, etc., addressed merely to the designation of the Chairman or the Secretary of the Ad Hoc Scholarship Committee.

2. To maintain, in a bound book, a record of the minutes of each meeting.

3. To intimate awards by post cards to the parents of scholarship nominees as well as to the Head Masters of Schools concerned in addition to circularising the awards by publication of the names of scholarship nominees in important newspapers of the district or through any other agencies of publicity.

4. To send up through the Chairman—

(a) List of applications received from the pupils of each community.

(b) Lists of unutilised scholarships allotted to any community in any grade on or before the date fixed in the programme along with a requisition for additional scholarships required for any community in any grade together with a statement showing in order of preference the names and other particulars (as per printed application form) of the most deserving candidates belonging to the communities for whom additional scholarships are sought for or may be awarded in case lapses in other districts or grades are available for allotment.

(c) A general report in the prescribed form on the working of the scheme as a whole to the authorities concerned immediately after the second award i.e., the award by re-allotment is made. All the applications and records should be submitted to the Inspector-General of Education direct along with a copy of the report, in the case of the Taluk Committees.

2. (i) All applications for scholarships or for renewals of scholarships of the different grades should be made to the awarding authorities or to the Chairman of the Committees concerned on printed forms, copies of which will be supplied on application by such authorities, or on manuscript forms corresponding to the printed forms.

(ii) All these scholarships are tenable for ten months covering the working portion of the school year and excluding the period of vacation.

3. All applications should be sent so as to reach the authorities concerned on or before the dates specified in the tabular statement appended hereto.

II. The functions of the above Committees shall be as follows.

A. Taluk Scholarship Committee—

(a) To notify all recognised English Lower Secondary, Vernacular Lower Secondary, Primary and Industrial Schools in the taluk, announcing that applications for scholarships of the IV and Depressed class grades will be received on or before a given date by the Chairman of the Committee.

N. B.— Even in the absence of such notification applications might be sent to the authorities concerned:

(b) To issue scholarship application forms to Headmasters of schools for supply to intending candidates and to receive all such applications on or before the date fixed in the programme.

(c) To award as many scholarships as are provisionally allotted to the particular taluk as shown in Appendix III on or before the date fixed in the programme to such of the candidates as are studying in classes where the scholarships are tenable and as are most deserving on grounds of poverty and satisfactory progress.

(d) To intimate the awards by post cards to the parents of scholarship nominees in addition to circularising the awards by the publication of the names of scholarship nominees in important newspapers of the district or through any other agencies of publicity.

(e) To report the number of unutilised scholarships allotted to any community in any grade to the District Committee on or before the date fixed in the programme and to send up a simultaneous requisition for additional scholarships required for any community in any grade together with a statement showing the names and other particulars (as per printed application form) of the most deserving candidates belonging to those communities, for whom additional scholarships are sought for or recommended. A copy of this communication should also be sent to the Inspector-General of Education direct.

(f) To assist all deserving candidates in obtaining admission into English or Vernacular Lower Secondary Schools, to arrange for the disbursement of scholarships and to investigate and remedy all cases of irregular disbursement, at the same time forwarding reports to the Inspector-General of Education.

(g) On receipt of unsatisfactory reports regarding any scholarship-holder to discontinue such scholarship for the rest of the year. If a scholarship is so discontinued it may be awarded for the rest of the year to any other deserving candidate of the same community or if there is no such deserving student, the discontinuance shall be reported to the District Committee concerned, and also to the Inspector-General of Education.

(h) To present to the District Scholarship Committee an annual report on the working of the scheme immediately after the second award is made, copy being submitted simultaneously to the Inspector-General of Education.

(i) To administer such other scholarships as Government may from time to time prescribe and in such manner as may be prescribed by Government or by any officer or body authorised by Government to so prescribe.

B. The functions of the District Scholarship Committee shall be—

1. Administration—

(a) To notify all recognised English Lower Secondary and High Schools announcing that applications for scholarships of the 3rd grade will be received on or before a given date by the Chairman of the Committee.

N. B.—Even in the absence of such notification, applications might be sent to the authorities concerned.

(b) To issue application forms to Headmasters of schools for supplying to the intending candidates and to receive all such applications on or before the date fixed in the programme.

(c) To award as many scholarships of the 3rd grade as are provisionally allotted to the particular district as shown in Appendix III on or before the date fixed in the programme to such of the candidates as are studying in High School classes and as are most deserving on the double grounds of poverty and satisfactory progress.

(d) To intimate the awards by post cards to the parents of scholarship nominees in addition to circularising the awards by the publication of the names of scholarship nominees in important newspapers of the district or through any other agencies of publicity.

(e) To report the number of unutilised scholarships allotted to any community in any grade to the Inspector-General of Education on or before the date fixed in the programme and to send up a simultaneous requisition for additional scholarships required for any community in any grade together with a statement showing the names and other necessary particulars (as per printed application forms) of the most deserving candidates belonging to those communities for whom additional scholarships are sought or recommended.

(f) To assist all deserving candidates in obtaining admission into English High Schools, to arrange for the disbursement of scholarships through the Headmasters of schools and to investigate and remedy all matters of irregular disbursement, etc., a report of the same being immediately sent to the Inspector-General.

(g) On receipt of unsatisfactory reports re any scholarship-holder, to discontinue such scholarship for the rest of the year. If a scholarship is so discontinued, it may be awarded for the rest of the year to any deserving student belonging to that community or if there is no such deserving student, the discontinuance shall be reported to the Inspector-General of Education.

(h) To administer such other scholarships as Government may from time to time prescribe and in such manner as may be prescribed by Government or by any officer or body authorised by Government to so prescribe.

2. Supervision—

1. To see that the scholarships allotted to the several communities or taluks in the district are properly awarded either by the Taluk Scholarship Committee, or in the case of lapses in any taluk under any community directly by themselves, to the candidates who belong to that community and are recommended by any other Taluk Scholarship Committee in the district, all lapses in the district being reported to the Inspector-General of Education as per Rule II B. 1. (e) *supra*.

2. To re-appropriate and to reallocate, if thought desirable, any amounts which may have lapsed in any taluk area in accordance with the rules prescribed in para V *infra* for such reallocation.

3. To present to the Inspector-General of Education an annual report on the working of the scheme in the district immediately after the second award is made.

III. The functions of the Inspector-General of Education in regard to these scholarships shall be as follows—

1. Administration.—

(a) To notify all recognised High Schools and Collegiate High Schools and the public that applications for second grade scholarships will be received by the Inspector-General of Education on or before a given date.

N. B.—Even in the absence of such notification applications might be sent to the Inspector-General of Education.

(b) To issue second grade scholarship application forms to Headmasters of High Schools and Collegiate High Schools for supplying to the intending applicants and to receive all such applications on or before the date fixed in the programme.

(c) To award scholarships of the 2nd grade on or before the date fixed in the programme to such of the candidates as are studying in the University Entrance class in any Collegiate High School in the State.

(d) To notify the awards in all recognised High Schools and in public journals.

(e) To arrange for the disbursement of scholarship of the 2nd grade through the Headmasters of Collegiate High Schools.

(f) On receipt of unsatisfactory report *re* any scholarship-holder to discontinue such scholarship for the rest of the year awarding such vacant scholarship, if need be, to any other deserving candidate of the same community.

2. Supervision—

(a) To arrange for the printing and the distribution of all necessary forms to the District and Taluk Scholarship Committees.

(b) To allot scholarships of the various grades among the several districts and taluks and among the various communities in the State in accordance with the principles laid down by Government from time to time and collect and compile all statistics necessary for such allotment.

(c) To see that the scholarships of the various grades are awarded in time by the Taluk or District Committees as the case may be, or in the case of lapses under any community in any district to award such lapsed scholarships to the candidates who belong to that community and are recommended by any other Taluk or District Scholarship Committee.

(d) To re-appropriate and if though desirable to reallocate amounts which have lapsed in any district area in accordance with the rules prescribed in para. V *infra* for such reallocation.

(e) To receive and consider the reports of the District Scholarship Committees upon the working of the scheme in each district.

(f) To draw and submit to Government before the end of March in each year an annual report upon the working of the entire scheme throughout the State.

IV. The following principles shall be adopted tentatively for the allotment of scholarships:—

1. The total number of scholarships allotted to the different grades as per Appendix I, shall be first divided among the different communities or groups of communities in proportion to their total population in the State. The distribution made according to this rule is shown in Appendix II.

2. The scholarships allotted to each group or community as stated above shall be sub-divided among the several districts and taluks on the basis of the total attendance of the number of pupils of that community or group in the respective grades of education in the previous year in each unit area. A table showing the allotment made according to this calculation is given in Appendix III.

Note 1.—It will be seen that the Depressed Class Scholarships are allotted only by districts. The District Committees are requested to allot these scholarships to the several taluks in the district according to the need of each taluk.

V. The following principles shall be adopted for re-allotting the scholarships:—

1. If any scholarships remain unutilized in any grade in any district, they shall be first made available to pupils of the same grade and of the same community or group in the other districts in which the allotments fall short of the number required, the distribution being made proportionately to the needs of each district.

2. If after such re-allotment of the scholarships of one grade, any remain unutilised, they shall be granted to pupils of the same community or group in other grades in any district, each lower grade being taken after the requirements of the one immediately higher are satisfied.

3. Those scholarships which still remain unutilised even after transfer to other districts may be given to other communities or groups of communities in the order of their illiteracy or may lapse to Government.

VI. All the students to whom Backward Class Scholarships will be awarded should be considered as free students and the fees collected from them till the date of award should be drawn on refund bills from the treasury and refunded to the boys. These free student-ships shall be in addition to the 20 per cent usually allowed in all Government and aided institutions.

N. B.—These scholarships are tenable only to boys, and none but regular students in any institution in the State and Mysoreans by birth or domicile are eligible.

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VII. (1) The work of the Ad Hoc Scholarship Committees should be done by Head Masters and Inspecting Officers with their ordinary staff, but no separate clerical allowance can be given for this purpose.

(2) The following procedure shall be adopted for the drawing of these scholarships:—

i. The scholarships of all grades in respect of students in Government Institutions shall be drawn by the Head Masters of those institutions along with the monthly establishment bill and disbursed to the students after their acknowledgments are taken in the acquittance roll.

ii. In the case of aided institutions the scholarships shall be drawn on bills signed by the Head Masters of institutions and countersigned by the Chairman of the awarding bodies, or by the Inspector-General of Education in the case of 2nd grade scholarships.

APPENDIX I.

List showing the General Distribution of the Scholarships according to the Grades:—

No.	Courses of Education	No of schps	Value in rupees	Total cost for ten months
			Rs.	Rs.
1	University	60	15	9,000
2	Pre-Collegiate or University Entrance	100	10	10,000
3	High School	850	8	68,000
4	English Lower Secondary Stage	595	4	23,800
	Total			70,800
	Special scholarships for Depressed Classes			
	A. Primary Stage	250	2	5,000
	B. Vernacular Lower Secondary Stage	100	4	4,000
	C. Industrial and other special classes		(Number and rates to be fixed by the Inspector-General.)	3,500
	Total			12,500
	Grand Total			83,300

APPENDIX II.

List showing the allotment of Backward and Depressed Class scholarships among the various communities or groups of communities which are considered to be backward or depressed:—

Allotment of Backward Class scholarships.

No.	Name of community or groups of communities	Population	Number of scholarships allotted		
			II-Grade	III Grade	IV Grade
1	Agasa	96,845			
2	Nayinda	38,361	3	10	18
3	Kumbara	41,576			
4	Banajiga	127,748			
5	Dasari	4,565	3	9	16
6	Satani	23,038			
7	Darzi	9,839			
8	Mahratta	44,499	3	12	19
9	Ganiga	38,945			
10	Neygi	96,380			
11	Beda	268,253			
12	Besta	156,741	16	55	99
13	Golla	149,722			
14	Kuruba	408,623			
15	Idiga	38,638			
16	Tigala	66,278			
17	Uppara	108,131	4	14	26
18	Meda	6,778			
19	Jogi	12,877			
20	Lingayet	728,571	12	45	76
21	Vokkaliga	1388,237	23	85	141
22	Komati	9,813			
23	Nagartha	7,782	3	9	15
24	Panchala	127,020			
25	Kshatriya	26,894			
26	Vaisya	25,971	1	4	8
27	Jains	7,839			
28	Musalmane	292,981	5	19	32
29	Indian Christians	47,491	1	3	
30	Koracha	6,126			
31	Lambani	9,945			
32	Vodda	141,540			
33	Holeya	594,637	18	62	110
34	Madiga	304,676			
35	Animists	55,343			
	Hill Tribes	326			
	Korama	165			
	Total		92	327	560
	MINOR COMMUNITIES (OTHER THAN KORAMA AND HILL TRIBES).				
1	Bairagi	267			
2	Baniya	64			
3	Bawaji	25			
4	Bhatraju	905			
5	Budubudike	1,327			
6	Doga	3			
7	Dorubar	3,390			
8	Garadiga	325			
9	Goniga	998			
10	Gosayi	367			
11	Gujar	156			
12	Gujarati	188			
13	Gnur	11			
14	Jot	38			
15	Khar	73			
16	Kayastha	17			

-APPENDIX II.—concl'd.

Minor Communities (other than Korama and hill tribes.)

Allotment of Backward Class Scholarships

No.	Names of communities or groups of communities.	Population	Number of scholarships allotted		
			II Grade	III Grade	IV Grade
17	Ladar	1,038			1
18	Malayali	1,448			1
19	Maleru	1,756			1
20	Maravan	15			1
21	Marwadi	226			1
22	Mochi	1,287			1
23	Multani	28			1
24	Nayar	785			1
25	Natuva	1,745			1
26	Pandaran	1,659	1	3	5
27	Pariya	188			1
28	Pinjari	25			1
29	Rachawar	3,179			1
30	Rawat	123			1
31	Saniyar	46			1
32	Sanyasi	1,479			1
33	Sillekyatha	982			1
34	Sudugadu Sidda	1,198			1
35	Sikhs	293			1
36	Unspecified communities	11,066			1
	Total	22,909	1	3	5
	Reserve		7	20	30
	Grand Total		100	350	595

Note.—For Halepaika and Pariwar communities no separate allotments can be given. Applications from candidates belonging to these communities will be considered along with those of the communities with which they are bracketed and scholarships, if any awarded to them, will be met out of the allotment therefor. Mudaliar, Naidu, Yuduva, Galiga and Sada communities are eligible for backward class scholarships of II Grade only. Hence they may be included in the list of minor backward classes for the purpose of II grade backward class scholarships only.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the allotment of 2nd Grade Backward Class Scholarships.

No.	Names of communities	Number of scholarships allotted to each community or group of communities	Remarks
1	Agasa	3	
2	Nayinda		
3	Kumbara		
4	Banajiga		
5	Dasari	3	
6	Satani		
7	Darzi	3	
8	Mahratta		
9	Ganiga		
10	Neygi		
11	Beda	16	
12	Besta		
13	Golla		
14	Kuruba		
15	Idiga		
16	Thigala	4	
17	Uppara		
18	Meda		
19	Jogi	12	
20	Lingayat		
21	Vokkaliga	23	
22	Komati	3	
23	Nagartha		
24	Panchala	1	
25	Kahatriya		
26	Vaisya	1	
27	Jains	5	
28	Musalman		
29	Indian Christians	1	
30	Koracha	18	
31	Lambani		
32	Vodda		
33	Holeya		
34	Madiga	1	
35	Animists Koramas and hill tribes		
36	Minor communities		
Total		93	
Reserve		7	
Total		100	

STATEMENT 2.—Showing the districtwar allotment of III Grade Backward Class Scholarships.

No.	Names of communities or groups of communities	Districts								Total	B Re
		Bangalore	Mysore	Kolar	Tumkur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur		
1	Agasa	2	1		2		3	1	1	10	
2	Nayinda										
3	Kumbara										
4	Banajiga										
5	Dasari	3	2	3	1					9	
6	Satani										
7	Darzi										
8	Mahratta	6	2	1	1	1		1		12	
9	Ganiga										
10	Neygi										
11	Beda										
12	Besta	14	15	12	3	6	2	3		55	
13	Golla										
14	Kuruba										
15	Idiga										
16	Thigala		2	2	3	1	1	1	1	14	
17	Uppara	3									
18	Meda										
19	Jogi										
20	Lingayet	15	7	1	5	11	2	3	1	45	
21	Vokkaliga	42	21	6	5	2	3	4	2	85	
22	Komati										
23	Nagartha	3	2	1	1		1	1		9	
24	Panchala										
25	Kshatriya										
26	Vaisya	2	1			1				4	
27	Jains										
28	Musalmans	9	4	2	1		1	1	1	19	
29	Indian Christians	1	1	1						3	
30	Koracha										
31	Lambani										
32	Vodda	24	16	10	2	3	3	2	2	62	
33	Holeya										
34	Madiga										
35	Animists Koramas and hill tribes	2	1							3	
36	Minor communities										
	Total	126	75	39	24	25	16	17	8	330	
	Reserve									20	
	Grand Total									350	

Serial No.	Name of communities or groups of communities	Kolar District											Tumkur District											
		Kolar	Mulbagal	Srinivasapur.	Chintamani	Sidlaghatta	Goribidnur	Bagepalli	Gudibanda	Chikballapur	Malur	Bowringpet	Total	Tumkur.	Maddur	Koratagere	Sira	Pavagada	Chiknayakanhalli.	Gubbi	Tiptur	Turuvekere	Kunigal	Total
1.	Agasai	}	1	1	1		1					4		1										1
2.	Nayinda																							
3.	Kumbara																							
4.	Bahajiga																							
5.	Dasari			1		1			1			1	5										1	1
6.	Satani																							
7.	Darzi																							
8.	Mahratta			1									1								1			1
9.	Ganiga																							
10.	Neygi																							
11.	Beda																							
12.	Besta					2	1			2	1	4	10		1		1	1		1				4
13.	Gollai																							
14.	Kuruba																							
15.	Idiga																							
16.	Thigala																							
17.	Uppara										1	1	2	1						1				2
18.	Meda																							
19.	Jogi																							
20.	Lingayets							1	2				1	1		1			1	1	1			5
21.	Vokkaliga				2	1		2	2			2	12	2		2	2			1			1	8
22.	Komati																							
23.	Nagartha			1			1					1	3											
24.	Panchala																							
25.	Kshatriya																							
26.	Vaisya							1					1											
27.	Jains																							
28.	Musalmans		4		1	1						2	8	1			1							2
29.	Indian Christians																							
30.	Koracha																							
31.	Lambani																							
32.	Vodda																							
33.	Holeya	1	1			1	2	1	1		18	25	2	1									3	
34.	Madiga																							
35.	Animists, Korama and Hill Tribes																							
36.	Minor communities																							

Shimoga District

Kadur District

Serial No.	Names of communities or groups of communities	Shimoga District										Kadur District								
		Shimoga	Kumsi	Channarayana	Honnali	Shikarpu	Sorab	Sagar	Nagar	Tirthahalli	Total	Chikmagalur	Mudgere	Tarikere	Kadur	Koppa	Narasimha rajpura	Sringeri	Total	
1	Agasa		1								1	1							1	
2	Nayinda					1					1	1							1	
3	Kumbara																			
4	Banajiga																			
5	Dasari																			
6	Satani																			
7	Darzi																			
8	Mahratta	1									1	1		1					3	
9	Ganiga																			
10	Neygi																			
11	Beda																			
12	Besta	3	1	1	3	1				3	9	1		5	2				11	
13	Golla																			
14	Kuruba																			
15	Idiga																			
16	Thigala			2	1			1	1	3	7	1							4	
17	Uppara																			
18	Meda																			
19	Jogi																			
20	Lingayet	1	1	3	2	2	1	1			11	1		2	1				16	
21	Vokkaliga	1			1					3	5	3	2			1			6	
22	Komati																			
23	Nagartha									1	1								2	
24	Panchala																			
25	Kshatriya																			
26	Vaisya																			
27	Jains																			
28	Musalman				1						1			1					1	
29	Indian Christians																			
30	Koracha																			
31	Lambani																			
32	Vodda																			
33	Holeya	2									2	1			1				2	
34	Madiga																			
35	Animists, Korama and Hill tribes.																			
36	Minor communities											1							1	
Total		8	2	6	7	4	1	2	1	7	38	9	2	8	5	1			25	

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STATEMENT 3.—Showing the talukwar allotment of IV Grade Backward Class Scholarships.

Serial No.	Names of communities or groups of communities	Bangalore District										Mysore District														Total
		Bangalore	Dodballapur	Magadi	Channarayana	Hoskote	Nelamangala	Kankanalli	Anekal	Devanahalli	Closepet	Mysore	Mandya	Krishnarajpete	Nagamangala	Hunsur	Yedatore	Heggaddevan-kote	Nanjangud	Chamrajnagar	Gundlupet	T.Narsipur	Malvalli	Seringapatam	French Rocks	
1	Agasha																									2
2	Nayinda											1														1
3	Kumbara																									2
4	Banajiga																									2
5	Dassari	3	1			1	1		1			7	1											1		2
6	Satani																									
7	Darzi																									
8	Mahratta		1							1		8	2	1												3
9	Ganiga																									
10	Neygi																									
11	Beda																									
12	Besta	13	3	2	1	1			2	2	1	30	9								1	1	4			16
13	Golla																									
14	Kuruba																									
15	Idiga																									
16	Thigala																									
17	Uppara	6	1		1					1		9										1		1		2
18	Meda																									
19	Jogi																									
20	Lingayet	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	23	6				1	1				1	1			11
21	Vakkaliga	40	5	5	8	5	8	3	9	4	3	80	8	1	1	2	2				2		1	3		21
22	Komati																									
23	Nagartha	3	1	1	1		1	1		1		9				1										1
24	Panchala																									
25	Kshatriya																									
26	Vaisya	2	1				1					4	1													1
27	Jains																									
28	Musalman	4	1	1	4		1		1		1	13	2									1				3
29	Indian Christians																									
30	Koracha																									
31	Lambadi																									
32	Vodda																									
33	Holey	4	2						2		1	9	48	2	1	2	1	1		2	2	2	1	1		64
34	Madiga																									
35	Ahimists, Korama and Hill tribes																									
36	Minor communities	2										2	2													2
	Total	97	18	11	12	9	9	6	17	10	7	196	80	43	3	4	4	5	2		2	6	7	6	6	128

Statement 3—IV Grade—*consolid.*

		Chitaldrug										Hassan									
No.	Names of communities or groups of communities	Chitaldrug	Davangere	Harhar	Hosdurga	Molakalmuru	Challakere	Jagalur	Holalkere	Hiriyur	Total	Hassan	Belur	Channarayana	Hole-Narsipur	Manjarabad	Alur	Artalugud	Arsikere	Total	
1	Agasa																				
2	Nayinda		2							2	4	2								8	
3	Kumbara																				
4	Banajiga																				
5	Dasari									1	1										
6	Satani						1														
7	Darzi																				
8	Mahratta	1	1			1					3									1	
9	Ganiga																				
10	Neygi																				
11	Beda																				
12	Besta	7	1	3		1	3		3	3	20	1	1					1		2	
13	Golla																				
14	Kurnba																				
15	Idiga																				
16	Thigala				1																
17	Uppara	1							1		3										
18	Meda		1																		
19	Jogi																				
20	Lingayet	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	17	1				2			1	4	
21	Vokkaliga							1		2	3	3		2	1					6	
22	Komati																				
23	Nagartha											1								1	
24	Panchala																				
25	Kshatriya																				
26	Vaisya		1								1							1		1	
27	Jains																				
28	Musalman	2	1								3	1								1	
29	Indain Xns																				
30	Koracha																				
31	Lambani																				
32	Vodda																				
33	Holeya	2					1				3	2								2	
34	Madiga																				
35	Animists, Korama and Hill Tribes																				
36	Minor communities																				
	Total	16	14	1	2	3	5	2	6	9	58	11	1	2	2	2		2	1	21	

Grand Total for the State:	
Name of District	No. of scholarships
Bangalore	196
Mysore	123
Kolar	72
Tumkur	27
Chitaldrug	58
Hassan	21
Shimoga	38
Kadur	25

Total	565
Reserve	30
Grand Total	595

Statement 4—showing the districtwar allotment of scholarships to the Depressed Classes of A, B and C Grades.

No.	Communities or groups of communities	Districts																					Number allotted to the community or groups of communities on the population basis			
		Bangalore			Mysore			Kolar			Tumkur			Chitaldrug			Hassan			Shimoga				Kadur		
		Number of scholarships allotted			Number of scholarships allotted			Number of scholarships allotted			Number of scholarships allotted			Number of scholarships allotted			Number of scholarships allotted			Number of scholarships allotted						
Grades			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	Holey	12	8	200	50	14	600	11	5	200	15	7	300	10	4	200	12	4	300	10	4	200	130	50	2,200	
2	Madiga	16	4	107	15	7	800	7	3	110	8	3	150	5	2	150	6	1	150	10	2	110	66	27	1,127	
3	Vodda	8	2	63	12	3	150	3	1	55	3	2	65	3	2	65	1	1	55	2	1	40	31	18	524	
4	Koracha	1	1	5	1	1	15	1	1	13	1	1	18	1	1	18	1	1	15	1	1	30	2	1	23	
5	Koruma	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	18	1	1	18	1	1	18	1	1	15	1	1	30	2	1	37	
6	Lambani	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	18	1	1	18	1	1	18	1	1	15	1	1	30	2	1	45	
7	Hill tribes and Animists.	2	1	20	2	1	30	2	1	30	1	1	24	1	1	24	1	1	31	2	1	30	3	2	159	
Total		84	15	395	81	25	1,100	24	11	426	26	13	539	19	8	373	23	10	551	19	8	380	173	73	4,115	
Reserve		2	1	20	2	1	20	2	1	20	1	1	15	1	1	15	1	1	15	1	1	20	1	1	85	
Grand Total		86	16	415	83	26	1,120	26	12	446	27	13	554	19	8	383	23	10	551	19	8	380	174	74	4,200	

The C Grade Depressed Class Scholarships shall be administered direct by the Inspector-General of Education until further orders.

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Orders on the Education Memorandum.

READ—

Government Order No. 11180-25—Edn. 490-20-1, dated the 25th May 1921, laying down the future policy regarding education in Mysore.

2. Government Order No. 6232-6—L. B. 139-21-1, dated the 24th April 1922, directing the levy of education cess of half an anna in the rupee in the Bangalore District on all items of revenue subject to the imposition of the local cess.

3. Government Order No. 6237-41—L. B. 139-21-2, dated the 24th April 1922, authorising the levy of an education cess of half an anna in the rupee in the Chitaldrug District.

4. Government Order No. L. 3967-72—L. B. 60-22-11, dated the 27th November 1922, directing the levy of an education cess of half an anna in the rupee in the Hassan District.

5. Government Order No. E. 943-55—Edn. 31-22-4, dated the 4th August 1922, directing that the education cess levied in any local area should be utilised solely for the benefit of that area.

6. The marginally noted letters from the Inspector-General of Education regarding the utilisation of the education cess in the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan.

H. C. 409, dated 16th June 1922
H. C. 409, dated 10th July 1922
H. C. 499, dated 12th July 1922
H. C. 74, dated 25th July 1922
H. C. 409, dated 28th July 1922

H. C. 409, dated 18th August 1922
H. C. 409, dated 28th August 1922
H. C. 409, dated 13th September 1922
H. C. 846, dated 7th December 1922

No. E. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, DATED 17TH FEBRUARY 1923.

The question of financing the improvements in the educational organisation of the State sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 11180-25—Edn. 498-20-1, dated the 25th May 1921, passing orders on the Education Memorandum has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In view of the high percentage of the total revenues of the State already devoted for education including several items of expenditure properly debitable to local bodies and of the fact that the contribution of the local bodies towards the present expenditure on education is very small, the programme of educational improvements was intended to be met partly by the resumption of certain resources (Mohatarfa and Local Fund general) given to local bodies in the expectation of their taking up additional functions and partly from the proceeds of a cess to be levied by those bodies for purposes of education.

2. The expectations regarding the co-operation of local bodies in raising the new resources by the imposition of a cess have been realised partly only in three districts which have levied a cess of half an anna in the rupee while no cess has been raised at all by the other District Boards. Though proposals to amend the Municipal Regulation are now before the Legislative Council, it is ascertained that 42 Municipalities in the State out of a total of 102 have expressed themselves as not in favour of raising a cess for educational expenditure in their area. The resumption of mohatarfa and local fund general from local bodies has also not been possible as it is found that most of the District Boards have undertaken increased liabilities under communications, medical relief, etc., on the strength of these additional resources. On account of these difficulties and the financial stringency which has stood in the way of any large additional grants from Government being sanctioned, little or no progress has so far been made in giving effect to the orders on the Education Memorandum.

3. The question of financing such of the reforms as are too urgent and important to be deferred any longer has since been considered. As the greater part of the recourses relied on for these reforms are not forthcoming, the programme of development has necessarily to be curtailed so as to be within the available resource *viz.*, the proceeds of the Education cess raised by District Boards supplemented by certain of the grants which Government may find it possible to make. The cesses raised in the Districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan amount to Rs. 45,000, Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 38,850, respectively. Detailed proposals for the utilisation of these amounts in the districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug were submitted by the Inspector-General of Education and were forwarded to the District Boards for their approval.

4. The Chitaldrug District Board has already approved of the proposals relating to that district with a few slight modifications and orders sanctioning these proposals have already been issued in Government Order No. 4121-41—Edn. 121-21-84, dated the 2nd January 1923. The proposals relating to the other districts are before

the District Boards concerned. With a view to avoid further lapse of time, Government will now proceed to pass orders in the matter. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the income from the cesses in these districts might be utilised as shewn in the following statement:—

Items of expenditure	Bangalore District		Hassan District	
	Kannada Schools	Hindustani Schools	Kannada Schools	Hindustani Schools
1. Conversion of grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—boys and girls.	9,750	3,250	9,000	3,000
2. Opening of fresh schools mainly for depressed classes and girls.	6,000		2,800	1,200
3. Improving the staff and equipment of the existing Primary Schools.	3,750	1,250	2,800	1,000
4. Providing school buildings	4,000	2,000	3,500	1,000
5. Converting Ver-Middle Schools into A. V. and A. II. Schools—boys and girls.	8,000	2,000	6,000	2,000
6. Introduction of Agriculture and Practical instruction in Middle schools.	5,000		2,500	1,500
Totals Rs.	45,000		38,850	

Government are pleased to approve of the above distribution of the funds, the details submitted by the Inspector-General of Education, in respect of these items being subject to any modifications that may be suggested by the District Boards of Bangalore and Hassan. As the cess has been collected in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts since the last year and as further postponement in utilising the cess is undesirable Government direct that the conversion of Aided Primary schools and the opening of new schools, etc., as proposed by the Inspector-General of Education may be given effect to forthwith. For accelerating the conversion of schools in these three districts supplementary grants from Government were promised in the Dewan's Dasara Address to the Representative Assembly and Government are pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 at the rate of Rs. 10,000 for each district in the current year for this purpose.

5. Government observe that the unutilised income from the cess in the last year and the anticipated savings in the cess realised in the current year would afford ample resources to the District Boards for the construction of school buildings. As regards the other districts, several amounts of contributions by villagers for buildings have remained unutilised and Government are pleased to sanction an allotment of Rs. 25,000 in the current year for expediting the completion of buildings in progress and construction of new school buildings. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to draw up a programme of construction of buildings for Primary schools in the State and arrange for substantial progress being made in the current year.

6. Though the other districts have not yet raised the education cess Government consider that some of the urgent improvements in the existing organisation cannot be postponed.

One of the chief defects in the present organisation is the paucity of Assistant Inspectors to whom has been entrusted the supervision over the large number of elementary schools in the State. The inspection of nearly 7,000 Boys' Primary Schools has been entrusted to 27 Assistant Inspectors, the average number of schools in the charge of an Assistant Inspector being 260. There are certain charges with as many as 600 schools under a single Assistant Inspector. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the six Assistant Inspectors who are now working as office Assistants to the District Inspectors and whose posts have been abolished in the recent retrenchment orders may be posted to the charge of ranges at an additional cost of Rs. 6,012 per annum towards clerical and menial establishment. This will increase the number of ranges of Assistant Inspectors from 27 to 33. But in order

to bring down the average number of schools under the charge of an Assistant Inspector, the Inspector General proposes that the number of Range Inspectors be increased to 45. Government are pleased to approve of these proposals with the details of expenditure as shewn in the appendix to this order.

7. Perhaps the most important of the reforms sanctioned is the remodelling of Primary and Middle School education so as to constitute each of them into a separate four year course following the revised curricula approved in Government Order No. 3474-5—Edn. 201-21-6, dated the 3rd March 1922 and Government Order No. E. 873-5—Edn. 121-21-71, dated the 2nd August 1922, respectively.

The separation of the Primary from Lower Secondary sections of the Anglo-Vernacular and A.-H. Schools will be introduced with effect from the academic year 1923-24. The present A.-V. classes II to V will be reconstituted into A.-V. Classes I to IV while the three lower classes, namely, the present Infant A & B, Vernacular I and A.-V. I will be separated from the Middle schools to form the Primary I to III classes of the revised Primary course of four years. As the pupils of the current year's A.-V. I class will be promoted to the I class of the revised Middle School course at the commencement of the next academic year, the Primary IV class for the Primary schools formed by bifurcation of A.-V. and A.-H. schools will have to be opened only in 1924-25. With a view to economising expenditure, the Primary sections separated from A.-V. and A.-H. Schools will be amalgamated wherever possible with the nearest primary schools in the same locality.

The case of the Vernacular Middle and Rural A.-V. Schools presents some difficulty. The failure of the local bodies to raise cesses has considerably retarded the programme of conversion of Vernacular Middle Schools to fully developed A.-V. Middle Schools. As a temporary measure a system of opening special English classes in A.-V. Schools for giving instruction in English to passed Vernacular Lower Secondary candidates has been adopted, but this arrangement which is at best a half measure is very defective as the pupils will be learning only English as a language from the Alphabet up to the standard of the III Form, losing touch all the time with the other subjects. Further, the policy laid down in the orders on the Education Memorandum is to introduce uniformity in the type of Middle Schools. In view of these circumstances, Government are pleased to direct that Vernacular Middle Schools be reorganised on the following lines:—

- (a) Wherever there exist at present A.-V. Schools and Vernacular Middle Schools side by side the Vernacular Lower Secondary classes, i.e., Vernacular classes IV and V will be abolished.
- (b) In places where there are Vernacular Middle Schools at present, but which have no A.-V. Schools, the following arrangements will be made—
 - (i) Where the strength of the Vernacular Lower Secondary classes i.e., Vernacular IV and V is too low to justify the continuance of the Middle School section, the Vernacular IV and V classes will be abolished;
 - (ii) Where the strength of the Vernacular IV and V classes is satisfactory an English teacher will be attached to the school which will be treated in the same way as a Rural A.-V. School. The pupils of these schools will appear for the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination with English as second language as provided for under Rule 17 of the annexure to the Government Order No. 1203-5—Edn 76-22-2 dated the 17th August 1922 and such of them as pass will be admitted to class III of the reorganised Middle Schools and permitted to appear for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in English, only, as provided for in the same rule. Those that fail will also be admitted to class III of the reorganised Middle Schools, but they will have to appear for the full examination in due course. There will thus be no Vernacular Middle Schools which do not teach English of an Elementary standard.
- (c) Rural A.-V. Schools.—The Vernacular IV and V classes of Rural A.-V. Schools with the English teacher of the school will go to form the Middle sections as indicated above in regard to Vernacular Middle Schools.
- (d) Special English classes in A.-V. Schools.—The present special English classes in A.-V. Schools meant for teaching English only to pupils who have passed the Kannada Lower Secondary examination will be discontinued.

The re-organised Middle-sections of the present Vernacular Middle Schools and Rural A.-V. Schools will thus be of onetype providing for instruction in Kannada and other subjects up to the standard of the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and in English up to the standard of the A.-V. II class of the re-organised A.-V. Middle School course. This will be a stage in the conversion of the Vernacular Middle School course and this system will be adopted till funds can be found for developing these schools to the fully developed A.-V. Schools of the uniform type.

The present Infant A & B and Vernacular classes I, to III of the Vernacular Middle Schools and Rural A.-V. Schools will be constituted into the re-organised Primary classes I to IV following the revised curricula for the 4 years' primary course approved by Government in their Order No. 3474-5—Edn. 201-21-6, dated the 3rd March 1922. All Primary schools will provide for the entire primary course of four years.

The scheme of remodelling Primary and Middle schools in the manner suggested above involves certain additional expenditure which may now be considered. Classes infant A and B Vernacular I and the present Anglo-Vernacular I class will be discontinued in the present Anglo-Vernacular schools and even with the additional requirements in the adjoining Primary schools due to the addition of the pupils thus transferred from the Anglo-Vernacular schools there would be savings of at least one teacher in each case in 1923-24. There would again be savings by the abolition of Vernacular Middle School classes IV and V in the circumstances referred to above.

On the other hand additional expenditure would be necessary only for opening the IV Vernacular Primary class in certain Primary schools and for giving an additional English teacher to such of the Vernacular Middle schools as are continued and converted to Rural Anglo-Vernacular schools. The expenditure during 1923-24 is expected not to exceed about Rs. 40,000.

8. The equipment of primary schools has to be brought to standard and additional equipment provided for to suit the requirements of the revised curricula. The present equipment of the training institutions also requires considerable addition. Government are therefore pleased to direct that an amount of Rs. 30,000 be utilised in the current-year towards increasing the equipment of Primary schools and training institutions.

9. The additional expenditure involved in this order will be as shewn in the appendix. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to devote special attention to give timely effect to the proposals sanctioned in this order. There are several other items of expenditure sanctioned in the orders on the Education Memorandum such as revision of scales of pay, etc., etc., Government have, however, deferred these matters for consideration while passing the budget of the department for 1923-24.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

APPENDIX.

Statement of additional expenditure from State Funds involved.

	1922-23	1923-24	Details
	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Contribution for accelerating conversion of Aided E. schools in districts where cess is raised.	30,000	30,000	(3 x 10,000)
(2) Additional building grants for other districts.	25,000		
(3) Clerical staff for the six office Assistants posted to Ranges and for equipment.	3,003 (Recurring for three months plus non-recurring)	6,012 (Recurring for twelve months).	
(4) Twelve additional Assistant Inspectors, staff and equipment.	9,906	27,624	
(5) Remodelling of Primary and Training schools.	Nil	40,000	
(6) Equipment of Primary and Training schools.	30,000		
Total	97,009	1,03,000	

Details re item (3) above

Cost per annum

For three months in 1922-23

FOR EACH OFFICE.	Rs.	Rs.
Clerks, 20, 17	444	111
Peons, 10, 9	228	257
Contingent grant (Rs. 5)	60	15
House rent (Rs. 10)	120	30
Tour charges	150	37½
Total	1,002	250½
For six offices	6,012	1,503
Non-recurring charges at 250 for each office		1,500
Total for six offices	6,012	3,003
DETAILS RE ITEM (4) ABOVE.		
FOR EACH RANGE.		
Assistant Inspector (Rs. 75—10—125)	1,300	325
For each office as above	1,002	250½
Total for each Range	2,302	575½
For twelve Ranges	27,624	6,906
Non-recurring charges during 1922-23		3,000
Total	27,624	9,906

Quinquennial Review of the progress of Education.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1—339, dated the 7th February 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore regarding the publication of the second quinquennial review on Education in Mysore.

ORDER No. E. 4954-96—EDN. 409-22-8, DATED 15TH FEBRUARY 1923.

The first quinquennial review of the progress of education in the State covered the period 1911-1916. In view of the delay in making arrangements for drawing up the second quinquennial review, Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education that the next review may relate to the period up to the 30th June 1922.

2. Government are also pleased to direct that Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, B.A., (Hons.), Secretary to Economic Conference, be placed on special duty under the Inspector-General of Education for a period of three months for drawing up the review. He will be given an establishment comprising a Steno-typist on Rs. 50 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 11 per mensem. The expenditure involved for the period of three months (including the salary and deputation allowance of Mr. Appaji Gowda, will, as proposed by the Inspector-General of Education, be met by reappropriation from the allotment for Polytechnic Scheme in Anglo-Vernacular Schools under 26. Education, V Primary, (i) Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Contribution to be paid by the Forest Department for the maintenance of District Fund Roads.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 13630-9—Ft. 35-18-13, dated the 6th June 1921, directing that the Forest Department should contribute towards the repairs and maintenance of the District Board roads which are also used for the transport of Government timber, the amount of contribution being fixed on the merits of each case in consultation with the Public Works Departments and that the said contribution should go towards increasing the maintenance allotment of the roads in question where the present allotment is considered inadequate.

2. Letter No. 2188, dated the 17th September 1921, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, forwarding for further instructions copy of letter No. 240—B. 85-21, dated the 27th August 1921, from the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, submitting a list of District Board roads in the Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga Districts and stating that the Forest Department may contribute Rs. 22,445 as noted in the margin towards their maintenance in addition to the allotment of Rs. 43,500 to be borne by the District Boards as hitherto.

Shimoga 8,745.
Kadur 3,915.
Mysore 9,785.

and Shimoga Districts and stating that the Forest Department may contribute Rs. 22,445 as noted in the margin towards their maintenance in addition to the allotment of Rs. 43,500 to be borne by the District Boards as hitherto.

3. Letter No. C. 85—L. B., dated the 7th September 1921, from the President, District Board, Kadur, submitting for orders of Government a resolution of the District Board, claiming a contribution of Rs. 5,242 per annum for the maintenance of the marginally noted roads on which timber is also carried.

1. Chikmagalur-Narasimharajapura.
2. Narasimharajapura-Shimoga.
3. Narasimharajapura-Mandagadde.
4. Magundi-Kalasa.
5. Narasimharajapura-Balehonnur.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 257, dated the 8th March 1922, from the President, District Board, Shimoga, requesting orders on the resolution of the District Board dated the 24th November 1922 in the matter of the levy of contribution towards the maintenance of the District Fund roads on which there is heavy timber traffic.

5. Letter No. C. 9 of 21-22, dated 2nd February 1923, from the President, District Board, Bangalore, requesting orders regarding the claim of the District Board, Bangalore for a contribution of Rs. 9,550 from the Forest Department for the maintenance of District Board roads on which there is bamboo, fuel and minor timber traffic, as the Conservator declines to bear any portion of the charges on the ground that the forest produce in question is being transported by purchasers or consumers and not by the Forest Department.

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6. Letter No. 408, dated 17th—21st December, 1921, from the Officiating Conservator of Forests stating that timber carts passing over most of the roads mentioned in the statement referred to above belong to private parties; that there is not much of departmental traffic thereon, that even the small departmental traffic in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts will disappear with the completion of tram lines to be laid in connection with the supply of fuel to the Iron Works and that therefore there is neither justification for the Forest Department nor can the Department afford, to bear any portion of the cost of maintenance of these roads.

7. Subject No. 52 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of Dasara Session of 1922, urging that the Forest Department may be directed to bear half the cost of maintenance of roads on which there is heavy timber traffic.

ORDDR No. I. C. 5125-8—Ft. 105-21-6, DATED THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1923.

The matter being an important one and the opinions of the Departments and the District Boards concerned being divided, it was considered desirable to refer the question to a Committee for consideration and report. The subject was accordingly referred for opinion to a Committee consisting of the Chief Engineer, the Officiating Conservator of Forests and the Secretary to Government, General Department. The Committee having considered the merits of each case made certain recommendations to Government in respect of each case which are contained in the Proceedings appended to this order.

Government agree with the Committee's recommendation that in the case of the following roads the total contribution leviable from the Forest Department be fixed at Rs. 4,200 as follows:—

	Per annum.
<i>Shimoga Division.</i>	Rs.
Shiralkoppa-Hirekerur, 9 miles	200
Sorab-Siddapur, 10 miles	200
Chitaldrug-Bhadravati, 30 miles	600
Shimoga-Sorab-Sirsi, 66 miles	2,000
Shiralkoppa-Hangal, 21 miles	200
<i>Kadur Division.</i>	
Narasimharajapura-Mandagadde, 10 miles	500
Narsimharajapura-Balehonnur road, 10 miles	500
Total	4,200

2. As regards the other roads and the claim of the District Board, Bangalore, Government consider that in view of the very little traffic thereon of timber and other heavy forest produce there is no necessity to demand any contribution from the Forest Department in respect of them.

3. The Conservator of Forests is requested to transfer the contributions sanctioned above annually to the District Boards concerned out of the allotment made in the Forest Budget under Communications.

4. This order will come into effect from the 1st July, 1923 as the Conservator reports that the sanctioned provision in the current year's budget is insufficient to meet the additional charge this year.

5. Government do not consider that the Forest Department can legitimately claim any contribution from local bodies for the up-keep of forest roads on which there is general traffic, as the forest roads are maintained primarily for the requirements of that Department and as there is no rule or practice according to which such contributions can be levied from the Local Boards.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government.
General Department.

APPENDIX.

Minutes of the Committee Meeting held on 18th August 1922.

In Government Order No. R. 13630-9—Ft. 35-18-13, dated the 6th June 1921, it was

1. The Chief Engineer of Mysore, ordered that a substantial contribution be paid by the
2. The Secretary to Government, General Department, Forest Department for the proper up-keep of the District
3. The Conservator of Forests, Board roads on which there is heavy timber traffic. As, however, there was difference of opinion between the District Boards and the Forest Department, and difficulties were experienced in fixing the

exact amount of contribution to be borne by the Forest Department, is was considered desirable that a meeting of the officers concerned be held with a view to discuss the matter and arrive at a satisfactory understanding. Accordingly, at the instance of the Secretary to Government, General Department, a meeting of the officers mentioned in the margin was held in the office room of the Chief Engineer of Mysore on the 18th August 1922.

2. The several District Fund roads which were reported to be subject to deterioration on account of timber traffic were taken up one after another, and the question as to how far the Forest Department should contribute towards their maintenance and repairs was discussed in detail. The results of the discussions are recorded below:—

Name of District Fund road.

1. Hunsur-Begur road, Mysore Division.
2. Hunsur-Yedatore road do
3. Yedatore-Ramanathpur road do
4. Frazerpet-Hura-Bettadapur do

5. Shimoga-Narasimharajapura road, Shimoga Division.
6. Bhadravati-Umblebyle road, Shimoga Division.

7. Siralkoppa-Hirekerur road, Shimoga Division.
8. Sorab-Siddapur road, Shimoga Division.

9. Sagar-Benhatti-Kollurghat road, Shimoga Division.

10. Narasimharajapura-Mandagadde road, Kadur Division.

11. Magandi-Kalasa road, Kadur Division.

12. Shimoga-Narasimharajapura road, Kadur Division.

1. Hassan-Periyapatna-Cannanore road, Mysore Division.

2. Chitaldrug-Bhadravati road, Shimoga Division.

3. Tirthahalli-Hulikal road, Shimoga Division.

Opinion of the Committee.

The Deputy Commissioners or the District Board Presidents concerned have not furnished any opinion in respect of these roads. The Conservator of Forests says that there is a very little timber traffic of Mysore forests on these roads, in which Mr. Rice, Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, concurs. The Committee do not consider that any contribution should be recovered from the Forest Department for these roads.

As tramway will be running parallel to these two roads, all heavy timber will go on the tramway line. It is further reported that the Forest Department contributed about Rs. 14,000 in the year 1914-15 for the improvement of Shimoga-Narasimharajapura road. Hence, no contribution need be recovered from the Forest Department in the case of these roads.

It was resolved that a sum of Rs. 200 should be recovered from the Forest Department for each of these roads. The Conservator of Forests, however, protests that, as there is very little timber traffic on these roads, the department should not be called upon to pay any contribution.

As there is no timber traffic on this road no contribution need be recovered from the Forest Department.

It was resolved that the Forest Department should contribute a sum of Rs. 500, for this road.

In view of the fact that there is no timber traffic on this road, no contribution need be recovered from the Forest Department.

The Superintending Engineer is of opinion that no additional allotment is necessary in the case of this road and the Conservator says that it is not required, for timber traffic. The Committee therefore think that no contribution need be recovered from the Forest Department.

The Conservator says that only a little timber passes on the road between frontier and Periyapatna. In the Committee's opinion no contribution need be recovered from the Forest Department.

As only 5 miles run through the forest, a sum of Rs. 600 be recovered from the Forest Department.

As it is reported that this road is not required for the Forest Department, no contribution need be recovered from that Department.

Name of District Fund road.	Opinion of the Committee.
4. Chikmagalur-Narasimharajapura road, Kadur Division.	The Conservator of Forests says that the portion of the road on which there is timber traffic is maintained by the Forest Department. No necessity therefore arises to demand any contribution from that Department.
5. Narasimharajapura-Balehonnur road, Kadur Division.	The Conservator of Forests says that there is very little timber traffic not justifying a grant. The Committee, however, think that for the first ten miles of the road, where there is timber traffic, a sum of Rs. 500 be recovered from the Forest Department.
6. Shimoga-Sorab-Sirsi road, Shimoga Division.	The Conservator of Forests remarks that there is very little timber traffic on these roads. The Committee are, however, of opinion that a sum of Rs. 2,000 should be contributed by the Forest Department in the case of Shimoga-Sorab-Sirsi road, and a sum of Rs. 200 in the case of Shiralkoppa-Hunagal road.
7. Shiralkoppa-Hunagal road, Shimoga Division.	
8. Sagar-Shiralkoppa road, Shimoga Division.	

According to the decision arrived at the meeting, an annual contribution of Rs. 4,200 may be recovered from the Forest Department towards the maintenance and repairs of the abovementioned roads.

Hire for the supply of blanket to the Civil Prisoners.

READ—

Letter No. 1319—124-19, dated the 28th August 1920, from the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, recommending the adoption of the system prevailing in the Madras Jail, according to which every civil debtor sent thereto is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 3 for equipping him with a blanket and a mat.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1027—124-19, dated 10th July 1922, from the same officer, submitting revised proposals in the matter and proposing the addition of a new Rule as Rule 643A to the Mysore Jail Manual, providing for the recovery from the decree-holder and remittance to the Jail, with the first payment of the subsistence allowance, the cost of hire for the supply of a blanket and a mat to the civil prisoner, viz., 9 annas if he is to be detained for six weeks, or Rs. 2-4-0, if he is to be detained for six months.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. DI. Dis. No. 63—22-23, dated 27th October 1922, from the Registrar, Chief Court, stating that while the Judges are agreeable to the levy of a hire of 8 annas per month for the supply of a blanket and a mat for civil prisoners in the interests of the sanitation of the Jails, they would fix a minimum of annas four for fractions of a month.

ORDER NO. P. 7105-9—PRIS. 15-20-66, DATED 20TH FEBRUARY 1923.

Government approve of the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Prisons for the levy from the decree-holder of the hire for the supply of a blanket and a mat to civil prisoners and direct that the hire shall be eight annas a month, subject to a minimum of four annas for a fraction of a month. This amount should be recovered along with the subsistence allowance and, remitted to the Jail by the Court as per Rule 39 of Order XXI of the Civil Procedure Code.

2. The following new rule shall accordingly be added to the Mysore Jail Manual as Rule 643A—

"The Court shall also recover from the decree-holder and remit to Jail, with the first payment of the monthly subsistence allowance, the hire for bedding to be used by the civil prisoner, which shall be eight annas per month, subject to a minimum of annas four for a fraction of a month."

3. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to issue an addendum slip to the Jail Manual.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 10.]

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Rules relating to Game Shooting by British Soldiers and to the grant of Shooting Passes.

ORDER NO. P. 7241-50—POL. 120-20-2, DATED 23RD FEBRUARY 1923.

The following revised rules relating to game shooting by British Soldiers and to the grant of shooting passes are communicated to the District Magistrates of Districts, the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore and the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, in continuation of Government Order No. J. 1745-54—Police 112-13-2, dated 12th December 1913.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

India Army Order No. 187, dated 1st March 1921.

REVISION OF THE RULES RELATING TO GAME SHOOTING BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

It is notified that the Government of India have been pleased to approve of a revise of Appendix XXXV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, containing the rules relating to game shooting; and the grant of shooting passes to British Soldiers. The revised "Game Shooting Rules British Soldiers" have been reproduced in pamphlet form, *vide* paragraph 20 of the rules, for issue to all individuals and parties granted shooting passes.

2. Copies of the pamphlet will be issued by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, in bulk, direct to the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Commands, and General Officers Commanding, Districts, for distribution on the scale shown in the margin. Indents to be furnished by these officers direct to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta. On receipt, the revised pamphlet will be taken into use at once and all copies of the obsolete shooting rules should be destroyed.

Air Officer Commanding,	
Royal Air Force	40 copies.
Cavalry Regiment	60
Infantry Battalion	100
Battery of Artillery	20
Other units at the scale	of 10
per cent of the authorised establishment.	

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3. Copies of the pamphlet for individuals and parties belonging to Headquarters of formations and departments who may be granted shooting passes will be issued, as required, from the local Headquarters or Station Staff Office as the case may be and returned thereto on the expiry of the pass. For this purpose Headquarters offices will maintain a stock of these pamphlets, the number to be fixed by the General Officer Commanding.

4. To enable all concerned to keep up the authorised number, copies of the pamphlet to replace deficiencies will be obtained direct from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, from time to time, as a free issue.

5. General Officers Commanding will draw the attention of all Officers Commanding British units arriving in India to this order immediately on arriving at their destination, and will take necessary steps to obtain from the Officer Commanding Station concerned, the copies of the pamphlet left behind by the British unit leaving India, *vide* paragraph 710, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

W. S. DELAMAIN, LIEUT.-GENERAL,
Adjutant-General in India.

IMPORTANT

All copies of this pamphlet should be periodically amended in accordance with the corrections to Appendix XXXV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, which appear in the Quarterly Appendices to India Army Orders.

2. When a British unit leaving the Indian establishment is relieved, the copies of this pamphlet in charge of the unit will be dealt with in accordance with paragraph 710, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

APPENDIX XXXV.

(Referred to in paragraph 90.)

GAME SHOOTING RULES (BRITISH SOLDIERS)

1. The following rules are to be observed by all ranks in connection with the granting of shooting passes to, and the possession of sporting arms by, all persons subject to the Army Act who are under the rank of an officer.

2. A copy of these rules and of any special civil rules which pertain to the district, also a list of prohibited localities, animals and birds, will be hung up in a conspicuous place in every barrack-room. Twice a year (in April and October) rules 5, 6, 11-A, 12, 19 to 39, inclusive, and 45 to 45-C, inclusive will be read on parade, and the attention of the troops drawn to the necessity of making themselves acquainted with the remaining rules, and to the serious consequences of any infringement of them.

3. No shooting passes will be issued to troops disembarking in India until, after their arrival at their destination, these rules, together with the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds, have been read to them on parade.

4. Officers Commanding Stations will ascertain from the Civil District Officer (in the case of Indian States from the Political Officer):—

- (a) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden;
- (b) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred, or are protected by the establishment of a close season;
- (c) whether any special rules have been published by the civil authorities of the district;

and will ensure that the above are made known to all units or departments under their command.

In the case of troops about to march such information will be obtained by the officer commanding the unit in direct communication with the Civil or Political Officers of the District through which the troops are to march.

Possession and issue of Fire-arms.

5. With the exception of rifles kept for match shooting, the only shooting weapons which British Soldiers are permitted to own are such as are intended and used for sporting purposes. The possession of revolvers, pistols of all sorts, and weapons which do not fulfil the conditions specified in this rule, is absolutely forbidden.

6. A soldier, who is ineligible for a shooting pass, is not permitted to become the owner of a sporting fire-arm. If he already owns one it will not be issued to him except for cleaning or repairing.

7. All fire-arms and made-up cartridges used for sporting purposes, whether private property or issued by Government will be kept in the store-room in charge of the senior

N. C. O. of the squadron, battery, or company, who will personally superintend their issue and return. This rule is applicable to "Quackenbush" and similar miniature rifles.

8. The senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery or company will only issue arms and cartridges on the production of either:—

(a) A shooting pass on I. A. F. L-1181.

(b) The certificate (I. A. F. L-1181A) mentioned in Rule 18 (a), or

(c) A written permit from the squadron, battery, or company commander for the issue of arms or ammunition, *for a purpose other than game shooting* (such as cleaning, repairs, or testing on a range). The permit will show the purpose and period for which the issue is sanctioned, and such period will not extend beyond the day of issue except when necessary to enable men to take their arms to another station.

On the return of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone, all fire-arms issued from the store room and all unused made-up cartridges will be made over to this non-commissioned officer, who will sign for their receipt on the back of the shooting pass, or certificate, which will then be forwarded to the regimental or battery office. On the return of fire-arms or ammunition issued under (c), he will receipt the permit and return it to the officer commanding the squadron, battery, or company.

9. All arms kept for sporting purposes will be entered on the "daily state" of the corps or detachment; and will be shown as "present" "on pass" or "absent."

10. All gunpowder used for loading or reloading sporting cartridges will be kept in the magazine of the unit and issued from and returned thereto under the usual rules. When in the magazine the powder will be contained in the usual flasks or tins in which purchased, and these again placed in an ordinary kit box under lock and key. The total quantity of gunpowder placed in the magazine should be restricted as much as possible, and will never exceed 50 lbs. The flasks or tins containing powder are never to be opened in or near the magazine. Filling cartridges will not be permitted in barrack-rooms; this should be done in the open air.

11. A copy of rules 7 to 10 will be hung up in every squadron, battery or company store-room.

Use of Sporting Fire-arms.

11-A. Unless the soldier is in possession of a shooting pass, all shooting of any kind with sporting arms is forbidden, with the exception that a soldier may be permitted to test a sporting fire-arm on a musketry range, under the permit mentioned in rule 8 (c), provided that when such test is allowed all the rules for safety laid down in Musketry Regulations, Part I, are being observed on the range.

Shooting passes.

12. No soldier is permitted to carry fire-arms for sporting purposes or join a shooting party without being in possession of an arms licence and a shooting pass (I. A. F. L-1181).

Nor is he permitted to have sporting fire-arms in his possession for any purpose without one of the certificates mentioned in rule 8. Shooting passes will only be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers, and to private soldiers possessing at least one good conduct badge. They will only be granted to steady men competent to handle fire-arms.

13. Soldiers of and above the rank of sergeant may be granted passes to shoot alone, provided that the officer granting the pass is satisfied that the soldier has sufficient knowledge of the language to enable him to converse with the inhabitants, or that he will be accompanied by a qualified Indian interpreter. In the case of other ranks passes will only be granted to a party of not less than three and not more than six, one of whom shall be in charge of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by one or more Indians qualified to act as interpreter, whose names will be entered on the pass.

14. All shooting passes will be issued on I. A. F. L-1181.

They will be granted by the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment to which the men belong or are attached, who will keep a record of all passes issued.

The following will be entered on the pass:—

(1) The names of the party, the soldier in charge, and the interpreter (s).

(2) The places up to a maximum of three, at which the camps will be located, and the approximate dates for each camp.

(3) The specifications of the arms and ammunition to be carried.

(4) Any special prohibitions, restrictions, etc., mentioned in Rules 4 (a) and (b) and 14A.

The above and the certificate on the face of the pass will be signed by the squadron, section, or company officer. He will then have the arms and ammunition inspected by the Armourer Sergeant who will sign the certificate as to their complying with Rules 5, 15 and 27.

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In the case of a battery, the arms will be inspected by an armament artificer, if available, otherwise by the section officer.

The shooting pass will finally be countersigned by the officer commanding unit, department or detachment.

14A. When troops are marching through an Indian State, the issue of shooting passes will be restricted to within a distance of ten miles from camp.

15. No shooting pass will be granted, in respect of a rifle or carbine which carries Government ammunition or is sighted over 300 yards.

16. Shooting passes as a rule will not extend to more than 14 days, but special passes for periods not exceeding one month may, with the sanction of the Bde. of Divl. Comdr., be granted to men known to be experienced sportsmen.

16A. The wearing of plain clothes may be sanctioned at the discretion of the officer issuing the pass, on which any such permission will be endorsed.

17. Prior to the issue of a shooting pass which is to extend over three days, the officer commanding by whom it is to be granted will forward it completed, but unsigned, to the District Officer (Political Officer) of the Civil District (Indian State) in which the party wish to shoot. Should there be no objection to the issue of the pass the District Officer (Political Officer) will enter such remarks as may be necessary as to prohibited areas or animals, countersign and return the pass to the officer commanding. He will also, should the District not be that in which the shooting party are stationed, forward a copy of any special local rules.

The party will not be allowed to start until the pass has been received back and handed over to the soldier in charge.

18. In the case of men who wish to shoot at a distance from their own stations the following will be the procedure:—

(a) If the men wish to proceed to a military station on furlough, with the intention of there spending a portion of their time shooting, their commanding officer will first ascertain from the military authorities at that station whether there is any objection to the men being granted furlough for this purpose, and, if not, to what unit they will be attached. Should there be no objection the party will then be furnished with the usual I. A. F. L.-1180 to which will be attached a certificate (I. A. F. L.-1181A) to the effect that the men are eligible for a shooting pass and that they are permitted to carry (but not to use) sporting arms pending the issue of the shooting pass.

This certificate will specify the actual arms and amount of ammunition to be taken, and will be the authority to the non-commissioned officer in charge to issue the arms and ammunition to the party, after the armourer sergeant has notified thereon that the arms are in good condition and not contrary to rule. The officer commanding the unit to which they are attached will be responsible that the rules concerning the safe custody of arms and ammunition are complied with, and will take the necessary steps for issuing the shooting pass. If the shooting party return to the unit to which they are attached before returning to their own station, they will be furnished with a permit under rule 8 (c) as authority for the possession of fire-arms on the return journey.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN 18 (a).

I. A. F. L.-1181A.

CERTIFICATE AUTHORISING POSSESSION OF SPORTING FIRE-ARMS.

No shooting is permitted under this certificate.

NOTE.—This certificate and the fire-arms mentioned thereon are to be handed over to the unit to which the party is attached immediately on arrival.

Unit or Department

Names of party:

1. (In charge.)

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Have permission to be in the possession of the following fire-arms and ammunition

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Ammunition

on date for the purpose of proceeding on furlough to

Armourer-Sergeant's certificate.

I certify that I have this day examined the fire-arms and ammunition specified. They are in good condition and not of a kind prohibited by rule.

Armourer-Sergeant (or Battery or departmental officer).

Date.....

The above are all eligible for shooting passes.

Signed.....

Officer Commanding Company.
Countersigned.

Officer Commanding.

Date.....

(b) If the party wishes to proceed solely for shooting and does not need to halt at any military station, the O. C. of the unit, department or detachment will carry out the procedure laid down in rule 17. Before the party starts the O. C. will notify the nearest military authorities to the place where the party proposes to shoot, that a shooting pass has been issued, giving names, date and locality.

19. These rules are issued to all concerned in pamphlet form. A copy, as well as a copy of all local civil rules, will be issued with each shooting pass.

Rules to be observed by shooting parties or soldiers shooting alone.

20. The soldier in charge of the party will carry the shooting pass, a copy of these rules, and of any local civil rules. He will produce them when reasonably required to do so and will, on return to barracks or camp, at once hand them over to the senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery, or Company to which he belongs or is attached.

21. Men granted furlough to a military station with a view to their obtaining a shooting pass, will immediately on their arrival report themselves to the unit to which they are to be attached and will hand over the sporting fire-arms in their possession and the certificate entitling them to carry them.

22. No fire-arms or ammunition not specified on the pass will be carried or used.

23. Shooting parties will camp only in the actual places named in their pass, and will not shoot outside a radius of five miles of the camp.

24. (a) One member may be left in charge of the camp.

(b) When there are two or more interpreters, the shooting party may, while actually shooting, be divided into smaller parties of not less than two soldiers, each party being accompanied by an interpreter. These smaller parties will rejoin the main party before night.

24A. With the exceptions mentioned in rule 24 the members of a shooting party or of the smaller parties referred to in (b), above must not separate.

Soldiers of a party will be considered to have separated if they cannot at all times—

(1) Communicate verbally with each other.

(2) Join each other at once, if necessary.

25. Shooting within the immediate vicinity of any barracks or military camp is forbidden. Arms will not be loaded till the shooting ground is reached, and will be unloaded as soon as the party leaves off shooting. The soldier in charge of the party, or in his absence, the senior soldier present, will inspect each arm to see that this has been done.

26. No person not named in the pass, except shikaris and game coolies, may accompany a shooting party or soldier shooting alone.

27. No "solid" bullets will be used for sporting purposes, but only such as are so constructed ("split" or "hollow") as to break up on striking.

28. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle, or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger.

29. Shooting at night is forbidden, except in forests.

30. Shooting is forbidden in Government reserved forests without a special permit from the forest officer, which will be obtained through the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment.

31. Entering cultivation in pursuit of game is forbidden except when the members of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone have been specially requested to do so by the owners of the crops. Under no circumstances is game to be fired at when in high crops.

32. No member of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone will address or enter into conversation with any Indian woman.

33. No shooting is permitted within 500 yards of any village, house, temple or enclosure. No member of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone is permitted to enter such places. If it is necessary to obtain supplies from a village, the interpreter, shikari, or game coolies may be employed for the purpose.

34. Shooting at the following animals and birds is forbidden —

(a) Hinds, does, monkeys and dogs.

(b) Animals and birds entered in any "prohibited" list on the shooting pass.

(c) Peafowl and pig, except by special permission entered on the shooting pass.

35. Shooting in any locality entered as "prohibited" on the shooting pass is forbidden.

36. All special local rules made by the civil authorities will be observed by shooting parties or soldiers shooting alone.

37. If any member of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone commits any act resulting in injury to person or property, or is concerned in an affray with Indians, the party or soldier shooting alone will return to barracks or camp without delay, after reporting the occurrence, if possible, to the nearest civil authorities.

On return to barracks or camp the soldier in charge of the shooting party or the soldier shooting alone will at once report the occurrence to the senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery or company of the unit to which he belongs or is attached, who will at once inform the officer commanding unit or detachment.

38. Should the party be shooting at a distance from their own station they will proceed at once to the nearest military station and report the occurrence to the officer commanding station.

39. On return to barracks or camp from any cause, all sporting fire-arms and ammunition will be at once handed over to the non-commissioned officer responsible for their safe custody.

Procedure for dealing with cases of breaches of the Shooting Rules, injury to persons and property, or affrays with Indians.

40. In the case of —

(a) Any act committed by a member of a shooting party or by a soldier shooting alone resulting in injury to person or property, or

(b) any affray between Indians and members of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone;

the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment will at once report the facts, so far as known, and full details of the action taken to the officer commanding the station, who will forward a telegraphic report and thereafter detailed reports in accordance with item 282—L.A.F. Z.-2000 to the authorities therein specified.

The officer commanding station will be kept fully informed as to the progress of the investigation of the case. He will also be supplied with a copy of any complaint received.

41. In any such case as is referred to in Rule 40, the officer commanding unit, department or detachment will at once apply for the assembly of a court of enquiry, which will commence a thorough and searching investigation, with a view to obtaining the clearest possible narrative of the case, while the event is still fresh. If a court of enquiry cannot be assembled, the commanding officer himself will conduct the investigation.

In this investigation every endeavour will be made to make clear whether any, and if so which, of these rules have been broken. Particulars of any such breaches will be recorded in the proceedings or report.

The proceedings or report, in duplicate, will be forwarded to the Divisional Commander.

42. The commanding officer will also communicate freely with the District Magistrate, and in the case is taken up by the civil authorities, will give them every possible assistance in their investigation. He will also communicate with the medical officer who first attended any person (soldier or civilian), wounded in any such case, and request him to inform him of the nature and extent of the injuries received and their probable ultimate result.

43. When any injury to person or property, or any affray with Indians is reported at a military station, and soldiers belonging to another station are implicated, the procedure laid down for the investigation of such occurrences will be carried out at the station at which the report is made: in the case of men attached to a unit in the station, by the officer commanding that unit, and in the case of other men, under the orders of the Officer Commanding station: the soldiers or soldier being detained for the purpose.

On receipt of the proceedings or report of the investigation, should it appear that an offence has been committed, the Divisional Commander will decide whether further action will be taken at the station at which the report was made, or at the station to which the men belong.

Should the case be dealt with at the station to which the men belong the proceedings or report of the preliminary investigation and any other information bearing on the case will be forwarded direct to the officer commanding station concerned.

Disciplinary action in such cases as are referred to in Rules 40 and 45.

44. A commanding officer will not deal summarily with any of the cases referred to in Rule 45, nor, without the sanction of the Divisional Commander, with any of the cases referred to in Rule 40.

45. When in the opinion of the Divisional Commander it appears that a soldier has been guilty of—

(1) Shooting, carrying arms for sporting purposes, or joining a shooting party or soldier shooting alone, without being in possession of a shooting pass; or

(2) Committing a breach of these rules which has led to injury to person or property, or an affray with Indians;

he is to be tried by court-martial.

If convicted, he will be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. This penalty may, after five years, be remitted by the Divisional Commander.

45-A. When a court-martial is to be held under these rules, should the summary of evidence disclose a civil offence, the charge will be referred, through the Divisional Commander, before trial is ordered, to the Deputy Judge Advocate General concerned, who will advise on the case. The proceedings or report of the preliminary investigation will be forwarded with the other documents in connection with the case.

Should no civil offence be disclosed the charge will be framed under Section 40 of the Army Act, and the rule infringed will be specified in the particulars of the charge and produced by a witness before the court.

45-B. The results of court-martial or of civil cases arising out of offences against these rules will be reported to Army Headquarters for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India.

45-C. If any breach of these rules or any act committed by a member of a shooting party result in material damage to person or property, or in an affray with Indians, or should breaches of the rules be prevalent in any unit, department, or detachment, shooting passes may be prohibited, in the unit, etc., at the discretion of the Divisional Commander, for a period not exceeding two years.

Such prohibition will be published in Divisional orders, and reported to Army Headquarters, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India.

46. All military subordinates (departmental or non-departmental), including Assistant Surgeons, I.M.D., will be held responsible that they make themselves fully acquainted with these rules.

47. Shooting passes will be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments (including I. M. D.) and non-departmental soldiers of the Unattached List, by their immediate commanding officer, in accordance with these rules so far as they may be applicable. Standing passes for a maximum period of six months, but subject to the rules relating to prohibited localities, animals and birds and to the other restrictions referred to in these rules may be granted to subordinates of the M. W. S. who are not employed in cantonments. In every case the officer granting the pass is responsible for seeing that the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds is duly entered on the pass.

48. Warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments (including I. M. D.) and non-departmental soldiers of the Unattached List granted a shooting pass will, before proceeding, have all the fire-arms, which are entered on their pass, examined by the officer who signed the pass, or by an armourer if one is available in the station.

Instructions to Civil and Political authorities.

49. The following are the orders of the Government of India to the civil and political authorities in connection with the foregoing rules:—

(i) The civil authorities will periodically explain the substance of the rules and orders in simple language to the inhabitants of all villages and tracts where British soldiers are in the habit of shooting, warning them that soldiers are on no account to be attacked or molested, and that any such offences will be severely punished. The inhabitants therefore will have no excuse for interfering unwarrantably with members of a shooting party.

(ii) The district or political officer will impress on zemindars, headmen, landlords and police, that they must use their endeavours to prevent disputes with, or the molestation of, any member of a shooting party, and that complaints are to be reported to the proper authorities by the villagers, who must not take the law into their own hands.

- (iii) When the district or political officer receives notice, under rule 17, of the probable visit of a shooting party, he will at once inform the headmen and village police.
- (iv) The district or political officer will, on the arrival of troops in a civil district or Indian State, at once inform the officer commanding such troops of the prohibited localities, animals and birds and of any special civil rules pertaining to the district.
- (v) When a complaint is made by a villager against any member of a shooting party the district or political officer will at once report the matter to the officer commanding of the soldiers concerned.
- (vi) If possible, disputes between members of a shooting party and villagers will be investigated by a European magistrate or police officer not below the rank of Superintendent, and such cases will be tried by a district or joint magistrate. The officer commanding concerned will be informed by the district officer of cases not cognisable by the police, or where prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities. The officer commanding will thereupon take such action as may be necessary.
- (vii) The rules for soldiers provide for the punishment of a corps or detachment, or district, in the event of the offenders not being discovered. A similar responsibility may be enforced upon villages where affrays with British soldiers have occurred, if the villagers, generally, or considerable number of them, have made an unwarranted attack upon a shooting party; but the actual offenders have not been brought to justice. The villagers will be warned that in all such cases they are liable by law to have extra police quartered upon them at their own expense.

APPENDIX "A."

SHOOTING PASS.

I. A. F. L-1181

Gratis.

Office
Stamp.

Corps

Names of party—

1. (In charge)
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

accompanied by

(Interpreter):

carrying fire-arms as specified below:—

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

I certify that I have this day examined the fire-arms specified. Each is in good condition and not of a kind prohibited by Rule 16 of Rules relating to game shooting. (Appendix XXXV, A. R. I., Volume II).

I have permission to be absent from quarters,

from to
for the purpose of camping at
and at and shooting, within a radius of five miles of those places.

[NOTE.—This pass covers shooting only in the place or places here mentioned.]

Armourer Sergeant or battery
or departmental officer.
Date

I certify that the men above-named are eligible for a shooting pass, and that they are steady men competent to handle fire-arms. I have also pointed out to them the danger of pointing a gun, loaded or not, at any one. I have this day personally read out to them the rules printed on the back of this pass. I am satisfied that they understand the rules, and that above-named is qualified to act as interpreter.

I also certify that the following are the :—

Prohibited animals and birds.

Prohibited localities †

Prohibited all the year. Prohibited for close season only.

Peafowl.

Hinds and does.

Monkeys.

Dogs.

Station.....

Date.....

Squadron, battery, section or company officer.
Pass countersigned.

Station.....

Date.....

Commanding.

*Not more than three camps shall be specified.

†A Government reserved forest is prohibited locality unless the forest officer concerned has granted a special permit for shooting therein.

‡Except when permitted by special orders endorsed on this pass.

Railway certificate. Annexure to I. A. F. L-1181.

To Station Master.....

Certified that the above.....men of the.....have

(Number)

(Corps)

been granted leave to proceed at their own expense to.....(station) on sporting leave.

Station.....

Date.....

Commanding.

(See instructions on reverse.)

NOTE—This certificate must be retained by the Station Master for submission to audit in support of the issue of tickets at concession rates.

Rules which must be carefully read and strictly observed by all Soldiers using this Shooting Pass.

(i) The Soldier in charge of the party **MUST** always carry this Pass and will produce it whenever reasonably required to do so.

He **MUST** also be in possession of a copy of the Shooting Rules and any local civil rules.

(ii) Shooting parties **MUST** camp only in the places named in their Pass. They **MUST NOT** shoot outside a radius of 5 miles from their camp.

(iii) One member of the party may remain in charge of the camp.

(iv) When shooting the following points **MUST** be carefully remembered :—

| **DONT** separate, unless you have an interpreter to accompany each party.

| **DONT** get so far apart that you cannot easily communicate with one another or join each other at once if necessary.

| **DONT** address or get into conversation with any Indian woman.

| **DONT** shoot within 500 yards of any village, house, temple, or enclosure.

| **DONT** trespass on or shoot over crops.

| **DONT** enter any villages but send in your shikari or interpreter if you require supplies.

| **DONT** shoot at :—

(a) Hinds, does, monkeys or dogs.

(b) Any birds or animals shown as prohibited on your pass;

(c) Peafowl or pig unless your pass gives you special permission.

(v) If any one of the party commits any act resulting in injury to a person or property or is concerned in any affray with Indians, return to camp or barracks at once and report the occurrence to the nearest civil authorities if possible.

Office
Stamp.

aa

APPENDIX, "B"

CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS TOWARDS INDIANS.

Notes for the information and guidance of soldiers out shooting: By H. H. Risley, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E. (afterwards Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.), late Secretary to the Government of India, Home-Department, and Director of Ethnography of India.

The following instructions are prescribed for observation by warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates in their dealings with Indians when out shooting under the pass rules. The facts and beliefs upon which the instructions are based are given in the illustrations.

The Compiler believes that most of the misunderstandings that arise between British soldiers and inhabitants of India are due to ignorance on both sides. The soldier does not know what is likely to give offence; the Indian assumes that some act which hurts his feelings has been done on purpose to annoy him. The following notes attempt to reduce the occasions for disagreement by explaining some of the customs, beliefs and superstitions which form a large part of the daily life of the Indian villager. When the holders of shooting passes realize that many usages which may strike them at first sight as absurd are looked upon by inhabitants of India as extremely sacred, and that interference with them may cause a man to be put out of caste or to be fined heavily for no fault of his own, the compiler is confident that they will make it a point of honour to treat them with proper respect.

(1) Temples and mosques should not be approached. Soldiers should also avoid the neighbourhood of—

(a) shrines, which may assume various forms ranging from a masonry building to a shapeless lump of clay, and may usually be recognised by the presence of flags or streamers, smears of vermilion, images or pictures of snakes, and holes or niches for lamps;

(b) cemeteries or isolated tombs or graves;

(c) burning ghats;

(d) trees, rocks or other objects which are marked with vermilion, or on or near which flags have been erected, cotton rags tied or offerings placed;

(e) any strange looking object which may be connected with religious or superstitious observances.

(2) Soldiers should be careful not to eat in the neighbourhood of temples, shrines or houses and in no circumstances should they offer food to natives, either adults or children. In this connection they should bear in mind that beef is an abomination to Hindus and pork to Muhammadans. Tobacco is equally repugnant to Sikhs and it is not right to smoke near a Sikh place of worship or, if it can be avoided, in the company of Sikhs.

(3) Indians should not be approached or looked at when they are engaged in cooking or in eating their food.

(4) Wells should be avoided as much as possible and in no circumstances should the buckets attached to the well be used for drawing water. If water is required from a village well, the guide should be sent to get it.

(5) Soldiers should not attempt to borrow earthen or metal drinking vessels for their own use, since the earthen vessels would have to be destroyed and the metal ones would require ceremonial purification.

(6) Soldiers should be careful not to shoot on sacred tanks; such tanks can usually be recognised—

(a) by their having a small temple or shrine on the bank;

(b) by a pole planted in the middle of the tank with an iron trident or wheel on the top of it.

Nor should they fire at birds when sitting on sacred trees, such as the pipal or banian.

(7) Bathing ghats should be avoided, as they are frequented by women, both for bathing and for drawing water.

(8) Soldiers should avoid as far as possible taking any notice of either women or children. In the case of the former their motives are apt to be regarded with suspicion, while any attention shown to the latter is thought to cast upon them the evil-eye.

(9) A hookah belonging to an Indian should never be touched, as it would be polluted and would have to be destroyed.

(10) Soldiers should avoid having anything to do with devotees, religious mendicants and fakirs.

- (11) Soldiers should bear in mind that dogs are regarded by both Hindus and Muhammadans as unclean animals and should not allow their dogs to go near Indians or their houses. They should also remember that pariah dogs, though apparently ownerless, are useful in guarding villages at night, and that Indians object strongly to their being shot without sufficient cause.
- (12) Threshing floors are sacred, especially when threshing or winnowing is going on, and should not be approached.
- (13) Hindus of the Bishnoi sect object strongly, on religious grounds, to the destruction of life in any form. Villages occupied wholly or partially by members of this sect are to be found in various districts in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and care should be taken to avoid shooting on their lands (*vide* para 4 of the rules).

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. INTRODUCTORY.—For the purpose of these illustrations there may be said to be representatives of five non-Christian religions in India:—

- (a) Hindus, who worship many gods.
- (b) Muhammadans, who worship only one God.
- (c) and (d) Jains and Buddhists, who recognise no God at all, but revere a number of men who are supposed to have attained a special spiritual condition.
- (e) Animists, who worship an indefinite number of spirits or powers, mostly evil.

Hindus build temples with pointed tops, Muhammadans have mosques with domes and a varying number of minarets. Jain and Buddhist temples may be known by their fluted domes usually surmounted by flags or brass emblems.

Animists have no temples but respect and fear a large number of natural objects, such as rocks, trees, rivers, waterfalls, etc., especially those which have something unusual in their appearance.

Members of all the religions recognise a number of subordinate deities, saints, spirits, and the like, to whom are erected shrines which soldiers should on no account meddle with. Instances of these irregular forms of worship are given in the next paragraph.

2. SHRINES AND SYMBOLS.—These are connected with the miscellaneous religious observances described below:—

- (a) WORSHIP OF THE SUN AND MOON.—In many places rude representations of the sun and moon are carved on wooden pillars which are worshipped near a village. The Swastika or crooked cross, representing the sun, is painted on the walls beside the door post to keep off the evil-eye, and appears in the form of two cross strokes with a daub of plaster on the shrine of the village god.
- (b) WORSHIP OF THE EARTH.—In some districts a drum smeared with red lead forms part of the worship of the earth. In others a small hut of clods about a foot high, covered with fresh grass and supported by two posts, is erected at the edge of a field intended for the spring harvest as the temple of Ma-chandri or mother earth.
- (c) WORSHIP OF RIVERS AND SPRINGS.—Khujwa Khizr, the god of water and the patron deity of boatmen, is worshipped all over India by sitting afloat on a river or tank a little raft of grass with a lighted lamp placed upon it. Hot springs are everywhere sacred and should not be meddled with or approached.
- (d) WORSHIP OF VILLAGE GODS.—
 - (i) In many villages Mahamai or the great mother has a shrine consisting of a low flat mound of earth with seven knobs of coloured clay at the head or west side. Sometimes a flag is erected in front to the east.
 - (ii) The monkey god, Hanuman, is supposed to have power to scare evil spirits from his votaries and a rude image of him smeared with oil and red ochre is frequently met with in Hindu villages. He is the patron of wrestlers and at every wrestling place a platform smeared with cow-dung or earth is erected in his honour.
 - (iii) Bhimsen is also a village guardian and is represented:—
 - (a) by a piece of iron fixed in a stone or in a tree;
 - (b) by a stone daubed with vermillion;
 - (c) by two posts of wood standing three or four feet high;
 - (d) by stone pillars called Bhimlath or Bhim's clubs.

(iv) The shrine of the god of the village is generally a small square building of brick masonry with a bulb-shaped top, sometimes surmounted by an iron spike. A red flag hung on a neighbouring tree marks its position and there are usually a few carved stones lying about which the villagers rub with vermilion and oil as an act of worship. Another form of the shrine is a pile of stones under an ancient sacred tree. Near these shrines are found little clay images of elephants and horses and clay bowls with short legs, while on the neighbouring trees are hung miniature cots to commemorate the recovery of a patient from small-pox or other infectious disease. Sometimes the shrine of the village god is a rude building of mud or bamboo and straw, roofed with grass thatch; inside is a small platform, known as the seat of the god; on which water is placed in the earthen bowls already described, and jakes, milk and flowers are offered. Elsewhere the abode of the village god is marked by cross stakes of wood driven into the ground on the edge of the cultivated lands. In southern India the village god Ayehar is represented by a rudely carved human figure; painted a reddish colour, sitting or riding with his two wives under a rough stone canopy. In Bengal the Sonthals erect a piece of split bamboo about 3 feet high as the *Sipulu* or sentinel of the village, while the Gonds use two carved posts for the same purpose.

(e) WORSHIP OF GODS OF DISEASE.—The goddess of cholera is worshipped in the form of a block of stone roughly hewn into the semblance of the human figure or is represented by a fragment of rough stone daubed with red ochre and placed beneath the boughs of an ancient banian tree. In one province a similar goddess known as Banspati Mai or the mistress of the jungle, has a shrine in the form of a pile of stones and branches to which every passer-by contributes. In another, Ghentu, the god of itch, is represented by a broken earthenware cooking pot heated with lime and turmeric with a branch or two of the Ghentu plant and a cocoanut broomstick. Mutua Deo, the god of fevers, is represented by a heap of stones inside the village to which a pig is sacrificed when fever prevails. Hardaul Lala, the god of cholera, has a shrine outside the village with a stone figure of the god on horseback, decorated with flags. The demon of cattle disease is warded off by wisps of straw tied round the trunk of acacia trees.

(f) WORSHIP OF ANCESTORS.—All through the central portion of India slabs of stone are set up in the neighbourhood of villages as a resting place for dead ancestors, at which daily offerings of food are made.

(g) WORSHIP OF SUTTEES.—All over Upper India small shrines in honour of suttees, or women who burnt themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands, are found on the banks of tanks. These shrines often take the form of a monument on which is carved the warrior on his charger with his wife standing behind him and the sun and moon on either side. Sometimes a snake is carved as if it were coming out of the tomb.

(h) WORSHIP OF PIR OR SAINTS.—Both Musalmans and Hindus worship indiscriminately a number of militant saints. There are popularly supposed to be five *pirs* and low caste Hindus worship them in the form of five wooden pegs set up in the courtyards of the houses. Then members of a well known criminal tribe build an altar in the shape of a tomb and offer to the *pirs* a fowl and some thin cakes which are given to a Muhammadan beggar who goes about beating a drum. In another form of this worship an iron bar, robed in red cloth and adorned with flowers, represents Ghazi Miyan and is taken from door to door, drums being beaten and grain collected from the villagers. In many villages of the Punjab, *Sakhi Sarwar* has a plastered brick shrine with a high dome and low minarets or pillars and a masonry platform in front. *Guga Pir*, the Governor of the snakes, is represented on horseback with a long staff in his hand round which a snake is coiled. *Teja Ji*, another god of the same character, is depicted as a man on horseback whose tongue is being bitten by a snake. *Nagarden*, a saint who protects cattle, is represented in villages by a three-pronged pike or trident set up on a platform, and when cows are milked for the first time the milk is offered to him. *Kalu Kahar*, the son of a *Kahar* girl who by magical charms compelled King Solomon to marry her, is extensively worshipped in the Maratha country as a protector of cattle. His symbol is a stick covered with peacock's feathers to which offerings of food are made.

(i) WORSHIP OF THE MALEVOLENT DEAD.—In many villages small platforms are built with rows of saucer-like holes into which milk and Ganges water are poured while lamps are lit and Brahmans watch to conciliate the Gayal or sonless ghost, the spirit of a man who died without a son to perform his funeral rites. In the hills the wild huntsman *Airi*, the ghost of a man who was killed

while hunting, has his temples in deserted places, a trident representing the god and a number of surrounding stones his followers. In jungle districts the Baghaut or ghost of a man who is killed by a tiger has a shrine consisting of a heap of stones or branches near a pathway in the jungle. Every passer-by adds to the pile and the Baiga or jungle priest offers upon it a pig or a cock or some spirits, and lights a little lamp there occasionally.

Spirits, it is believed, cannot sit on the ground and for this reason near certain shrines two pegs or bricks are set up for the spirit to sit on, or a bamboo is hung for the spirit to perch on when he visits the place. For the same reason the Oraons hang up an urn containing the bones of a dead man on a post in front of the house in order that his spirit, finding a comfortable resting place in the urn, may not enter the house and annoy the living.

(g) **WORSHIP OF TREES.**—Many trees are regarded as sacred in India, for reasons which need not be entered upon here. On account of this sanctity many Indian tribes bury their dead in trees. The Khasias and Nagas of Assam lay the body in the hollow trunk of a tree or hang it in a coffin to the branches. The Mariya Gonds of the Central Provinces tie the corpse to a tree and burn it. Among the Maler of the Sonthal Parganas, priests, whose ghosts are apt to be troublesome, are laid under trees and covered with leaves. In the south of India when a man is worried by a spirit, he calls in a sorcerer who imprisons the spirit in a tree, at the foot of which is placed a stone, the size of a coconut, surrounded with other small stones, while the tree and the large stone are smeared with red lead, red powder and frankincense.

Among the sacred trees the most important are the following:—

The Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) which is worshipped by high caste Hindu women every month by watering its roots, smearing the trunk with red lead and ground sandal wood, and putting at the foot copper coins or sweetmeats which are the perquisite of beggars. Sometimes a string of cotton is twisted round the trunk and vessels of water are hung from the branches for the souls of the dead to drink from.

The Banian (*Ficus indica*) is also sacred and is worshipped in much the same way as the pipal.

In the Punjab the leaves of the Siras (*Acacia sirisa*) are hung up on a rope crossing the village cattle path to ward off epidemics, together with a tile on which magic words are written and rude models of wooden sandals, a rake, ploughshare and other agricultural implements, which are believed to scare the demon who brings the plague.

The Tulsi or Basil (*Ocimum sanctum*) is sacred to Vishnu, and is usually planted on small masonry pillars near houses.

(k) **WORSHIP OF ANIMALS.**—A number of animals are regarded as sacred by Indians, and soldiers should be careful not to shoot at or molest any of those mentioned below or in the local lists except snakes and tigers.

SNAKES.—Snakes are generally sacred because of their mysterious power, because they are believed to protect houses and treasure, and because they are supposed to live a long time and to be very wise. In the Punjab hills every house-holder has an image of a snake in charge of his homestead; and in Southern India similar images are very largely worshipped in the outskirts of villages.

Cows.—Although the worship of the cow by the Hindus is comparatively modern, their prejudices on the subject are extremely strong. To kill, injure or insult a cow is regarded as the most serious of all crimes and the slaughter of kine is expressly prohibited in many Hindu states. Bulls are also sacred, especially those which have been dedicated to Siva and branded on the right hind quarter with the mark of his trident.

MONKEYS are sacred as the embodiment of the god Hanuman.

RATS.—In Western India the rat is sacred as the animal on which the God Ganesha rides, and it is considered a great sin to kill a rat.

SQUIRRELS.—The squirrel is sacred because it helped the god Rama to build a bridge between India and Ceylon when he went to recover his wife Sita from the demon Ravana. In gratitude for this service Rama stroked the squirrel, leaving the marks of three fingers on his back, and ordained that no man should kill him.

TIGERS.—In Mirzapur and in the Central Provinces the Gond tiger deity Gansam Deo has a shrine in the form of a platform of mud outside the village on which water pots and clay figures of horses and elephants are offered to him. Sometimes the shrine consists of a few blocks of rough stone smeared with vermilion surmounted by a garland and a bamboo with a red or yellow flag tied to the end.

HORSES.—At the time of the Dasara festival, horses of stone and clay are worshipped by certain tribes, and horses made of rags are offered at the tombs of saints.

Dogs.—Although dogs are regarded by Hindus as unclean, the dog is associated with the worship of Bhairon, or Bhairava, the guardian of Siva temples, and in Western India no Maratha will injure a dog. In Poona the god Dattatreya is guarded by four dogs, which are said to represent the four Vedas, and at Jejuri and Nagpur children are dedicated to the dogs of Khandeo Rao, who is regarded as an incarnation of Siva, and is most frequently represented as riding on horseback attended by a dog.

CATS.—The cat is sacred to Shasthi or Chathi, the goddess of lockjaw which attacks children on the sixth (*chathi*) day after birth. Shasthi is believed to ride upon a cat, and any Hindu who kills a cat, even by accident, ought to do penance for the sin by walking bare-foot all the way to Benares on burning charcoal.

DOVES AND PIGEONS are held in much respect by Muhammadans, some of whom will on no account kill pigeons. Hindu traders (*banias*) also feed them in front of their houses or shops, and greatly resent their being killed.

PEACOCKS are sacred birds and are specially venerated by the Jats, who object strongly to seeing a peacock killed near their villages. Peacock feathers are believed to ward off disease if waved over the sick, and to smoke a peacock feather in a pipe is a charm against snake-bite.

PARROTS.—In some parts of India the inhabitants object strongly to parrots being shot. The reason usually assigned is that the parrot has a hand like a man (the hind claws are prehensile) and can talk like a man; therefore it is wrong to kill him.

(l) **WORSHIP OF FETISHES.**—The worship of fetish stones prevails all over India, stones of phallic shape, and stones which have holes or perforations, among them the Salagram or Ammonite being regarded with special reverence.

A common religious emblem of this class is a small stone or masonry pillar standing in a sort of saucer with a lip to it. Sometimes the latter is absent and the pillar is represented by a rough water-worm stone, more or less oval in shape, smeared with vermilion. The god Siva is worshipped under this form. The symbol is extremely sacred and soldiers should be careful not to meddle with it.

The Sonthals worship a number of fetishes which are set up in their houses in order to keep off evil spirits, snakes and tigers. They consist of pieces of wood or stones painted red, arrowheads and tridents. In several parts of India rude wooden images, about three feet high with a rough representation of the human face on the top, are set up on platforms to protect the cattle from beasts of prey.

All castes of Hindus worship the tools, implements or weapons by which they earn their living. Among these fetishes the grain sieve, the plough, the basket, the broom, and the rice pounder are of special sanctity and are believed to possess magical powers.

(m) **RAG OFFERINGS.**—There are many examples in India of the curious custom of hanging rags on trees and bushes or near sacred wells in order to ward off disease. In Garhwal a heap of stones is erected at the top of a pass with sticks and rags attached to them, to which travellers add a stone or two as they pass. Among the Kharwars of Mirzapur, the Baiga or village sorcerer hangs rags on the trees over the village shrine as a charm to bring health and good luck. In Berar a heap of stones daubed with red and placed under a tree fluttering with rags represents Chindia Deo, or the god of tatters, and it is believed that if a man presents a rag in due season, he may chance to get new clothes. Elsewhere when a man is ill, rags from his person are tied to a tree, especially a banian, cocconut or some thorny tree. Another plan is to take the disease from the sick man and fix it in a tree by thrusting a nail into it or to catch the spirit of the disease in a bottle and tie the bottle to a tree. So in Mirzapur when fever prevails, the Pataris tie a cotton string, which has never touched water, round the trunk of a pipal tree and hang rags on the branches. The Kharwars have a sacred Mahua tree on which threads are hung at marriages. In Northern India disease may be transferred by filling a pot with flowers and rice and burying it under a stone in a path, or by erecting a little pile of earth decorated with flowers in the middle of the road containing some of the scales of the body of a small-pox patient. The idea is that if any body touches the stone or the pile of earth, the disease will pass from the patient to them.

3. **CUSTOMS CONNECTED WITH THE EVIL-EYE.**—Indians dislike to hear their children praised, unless the praise be accompanied with some pious ejaculation. There is, however, no objection to noticing some conspicuous ornament or piece of dress which children frequently wear as a protection against the evil-eye.

All Indians are afraid of being stared at, especially by Europeans, and if they are looked at intently they turn their eyes away through fear of fascination. It is believed that the nails of Europeans, like those of the Rakshasa or ogre, distil a deadly poison, and that this is

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the reason why they eat with knives and forks instead of with their fingers. Europeans are also believed to have control over ghosts, and it is commonly supposed that a European called "the momiai-wala sahib" has a monopoly of the right of enticing away fat boys, especially those who are very black, for the purpose of making from their fat the magical ointment known as *momai*, or mummy. A similar superstition is that of the "Dinapur-wala sahib" who is believed to wander about procuring heads for museums armed with a magic stick, with which he entices people on dark nights and chops off their heads with a pair of shears. Early in 1904 the lower classes of Indians in Calcutta were so firmly persuaded that a mysterious personage called the "Sirkatwa or head-cutting sahib" was collecting heads to consolidate the foundations of the Victoria Memorial building that they refused to leave their houses after dark.

The metals are credited with great virtue in keeping off the evil-eye and malevolent demons. Accordingly while a house is being built an iron pot or a pot painted black is kept on the works, and when it is finished, the daughter of the householder ties to the lintel of the door a charm which contains a small iron ring.

Shells are believed to have the same power, and for this reason women in Bengal wear shell armlets, and strings of cowrie-shells are tied round the neck or pasterns of horses and cows as an antidote to the evil-eye. Blue beads are also used for the same purpose.

4. FOOD, DRINK, ETC.—All Hindus and most Muhammadans are in constant terror of incurring ceremonial pollution, which has nothing to do with personal cleanliness and may be removed with the help of Mullahs or Brahmans by undergoing various penalties which in the case of Hindus may take the form of smearing the forehead with cowdung or swallowing the five products of the cow (*pancha gavya*)—milk, curds, butter, urine and dung. Pollution is believed to be conveyed most readily by water. Consequently a Hindu cannot take water from the hands of any one except a man of his own caste or of a caste higher than his own. The numerous Muhammadans who follow Hindu usages are influenced by similar prejudices. In either case the suggestion that a man has incurred pollution may lead to his being turned out of his caste, so that people will not drink with him, or smoke with him, and he may have to pay substantial fine or give a feast to the caste community in order to be taken back. It follows therefore that a European should never offer water to an Indian or touch any vessel that might have to be used for drinking. For the same reason the hookah in which water is used, may also convey pollution, and in some parts of India people are careful to tie some distinctive mark on to their hookahs so that no one may defile himself by mistake. Fire purifies; water pollutes; hence the distinction which holds good for the whole of Upper India between *kuchchi roti*, or food cooked with water, and *pakki roti*, or food fried dry with ghee over a fire. The rules relating to the latter are much less strict than in the case of the former, but the safest line of conduct is to take no notice of any Indian while he is eating or cooking. Most Indians particularly dislike being watched at their meals and make a pretence of eating in secret. One sect, indeed, is so particular in this respect, that if a stranger should look at them while they are cooking or eating, the food has at once to be buried in the ground. Some Brahmans in the south of India go further still and believe that earthenware cooking pots are polluted by a stranger even seeing them. They therefore keep their kitchen doors shut so that they may not have to break all their pots and pans. In the same part of the country cotton cloths become unclean if they are touched by a man of a lower caste and specially by a European or a pariah. Saliva is everywhere regarded as most impure, and soldiers should be careful not to spit near temples or houses or in circumstances where it is likely to give offence. It should also be remembered that, for reasons which need not be entered on here, the left hand is considered peculiarly unclean.

5. WELLS are usually dug with special religious observances and are consecrated by a rite symbolising the marriage of the well to the garden which it is intended to water. In some places the village well is worshipped by walking round it and smearing the platform with red lead.

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Appoints Rao Saheb H. Chennaiya as a Member of the Legis. Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 5716-23—Legis. 19-22-1, dated the 16th January 1923, constituting a Committee for the purpose of considering and reporting on the modified form of legislation that should be adopted so as to retain some control over the Press without stifling legitimate criticism.

ORDER No. P. 9441-2—Legis. 19-22-2, DATED 6TH MARCH 1923.

As a vacancy has unfortunately occurred amongst the members of the Committee on account of the demise of Mr. M. Subbiah, Government are pleased to appoint Rao Saheb H. Chennaiya as a member of the Committee.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Directs the removal of certain villages in the Kadur District.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 5868-9—L. R. 7-09-41, dated 19th April 1912, directing the transfer of 500 acres of land out of the Jikkeri Amrut Mahal kaval to the Revenue Department for the formation of a new village for the raiyats of Sakuni, Basavanahalli and Siddarahalli, Kadur Taluk; and for cultivation purposes.

2. Government Order No. R. 2549-50—L. R. 258-17-2, dated 5th September 1917, ratifying the transfer of an area of 105 acres and 37 guntas by the Amrut Mahal Department in addition to the 500 acres referred to in the above order.

3. Letter No. C. 1861—G. L. 22-23, dated 5th—6th January 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, reporting that the two old villages of Sakuni Basavanahalli and Siddarahalli of Kadur Taluk have been abandoned, that the new village which has sprung up in their stead is locally and in official records known as Srinivasapur and recommending that the abandoned villages may be removed from the list of villages in the State and the new village recognised by the name of Srinivasapur.

ORDER No. R. 3753-56—R. M. 18-22-2, DATED 1ST MARCH 1923.

Under the circumstances explained, Government direct the removal from the list of villages in the Kadur District of Sakuni Basavanahalli and Siddarahalli and the inclusion therein of Srinivasapur which is recognised as the name of the new village that has sprung up in their stead.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Regulates the salary of officers on Foreign Service.

READ—

Letter No. 255—T. A., dated 21st December 1922, from the Comptroller, bringing to notice the difference in the ruling laid down for regulating the salary of an officer on foreign service and the contribution recoverable as laid down in Chapter XXIII, Article 416 of the Mysore Service Regulations and Chapter II, Article 58 (e), Mysore Account Code, Volume IV Part.

ORDER No. FL. 4012-61—S. & A. 2-22-10, DATED 3RD MARCH 1923.

The following amendment to the Mysore Service Regulations is issued:—

Replace Article 416 (a) and (b) by the following:—

"When an officer is transferred to foreign service, he draws salary from his foreign employer and contribution is paid to Government, from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his appointment under Government. An officer reverting to duty under Government ceases to draw pay from the foreign employer, and contribution is discontinued from the date on which he resumes charge of his appointment under Government. The travelling allowances of an officer both when proceeding on transfer to foreign service and when reverting to duty under Government shall be borne by the foreign employer."

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,

Financial Secretary to Government.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 11.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

High Schools in the State.

READ—

Subject:—Increasing the number of High Schools in the Districts.

ORDER NO. E. 5350-3—EDN. 218-22-15, DATED 8TH MARCH 1923.

The question of laying down a definite policy regarding the development of High Schools in the State has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. There have been numerous representations in the Representative Assembly for the opening of more High Schools in the districts. This was also one of the important questions discussed in the Educational Conference held by the Dewan in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 7th and 8th November 1922.

2. At present there is a tendency on the part of pupils of the High School classes to overcrowd the High Schools in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. This has led to the opening of a very large number of sections for each High School form while in some of the High Schools in other centres such as Hassan, Channarayana, Chitaldrug, Chikballapur and Chikmagalur, the strength of the High Schools is insufficient and disproportionate to the expenditure involved. In the Bangalore Government Collegiate High School for instance, there are as many as 18 sections, with nearly a thousand pupils and 40 teachers and this excessive development of the High School has rendered not only administration difficult but the pupils are almost entirely deprived of the personal attention and guidance from teachers necessary at this important stage in their career. Government consider that steps should be taken to prevent overcrowding in the High Schools in Cities by providing accommodation for the pupils in their own districts as far as possible and that the High Schools in the districts should be increased in number and improved as regards teaching and equipment. The question of fixing a standard of maximum development for a High School was considered in detail at the conference, where opinion was almost unanimous

that the maximum strength of a High School class should be fixed at 40 for each section and the maximum number of sections of a class at three, and on this basis the maximum total strength of a High School was fixed approximately at 400 for a High School without the Entrance Class and 500 for a Collegiate High School. Government are pleased to direct that this standard should form the basis for determining the future requirements in respect of High School in the State and for preparing standard designs for High School buildings. On this basis it is considered necessary to open as soon as possible another High School in Bangalore City.

3. The present distribution of the High Schools among the districts, the total area and population of the districts and the strength of the High Schools are given in the Statement appended to this order. While the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Kolar have High Schools at two centres in each district the other districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur have High Schools only at their headquarters. The Mysore District has nearly twice the population of any other district; in point of area also it is the largest. The question of opening a High School at Nanjangud has been repeatedly urged in the Representative Assembly and a High School at this centre bids fair to be a success. The Government High School at Tumkur has 476 pupils and a further increase of this strength is not desirable. The question of starting another High School at Tiptur or Maddagiri has been urged in the Representative Assembly and also during the last tour of the Dewan in that district. The Inspector-General of Education has recently examined the question of locating another High School in the Tumkur District. Maddagiri is in the centre of a large tract cut off from the railway and has a flourishing Anglo-Vernacular School. Looked at from the point of view of strength of pupils in the highest Anglo-Vernacular classes as also the number of candidates for the Lower Secondary Examinations at this centre Maddagiri has to be selected in preference to Tiptur or Sira or Kunigal. Though the present strength of the Shimoga High School is within the maximum fixed above yet in view of the sparsity of population and other peculiar conditions of the Malnad it is necessary to open another High School at Tirthahalli. For the present the Hassan and Kadur Districts are not in need of more High Schools.

4. As regards the requirements of girls' education, Government consider that the strength of the Vani Vilas Institute and the Maharani's High School at Mysore is capable of considerable increase. There are two Middle Schools for girls at Tumkur and both are fairly well attended. These two schools may be immediately amalgamated and the English Lower Secondary classes made more efficient as a preliminary to the development of the institution to the High School standard.

5. Government are pleased to lay down the following programme for the development of High School education on the lines set forth above:—

Districts.		
Bangalore	1.	Another High School in the City.
Mysore	2.	A High School at Nanjangud.
Tumkur	3.	Do for boys at Maddagiri or Tiptur.
	4.	Do for girls at Tumkur.
Shimoga	5.	Do at Tirthahalli.

6. The Inspector-General has reported that the cost of opening a High School is Rs. 15,216 per annum recurring and Rs. 8,000 non-recurring exclusive of buildings. He is requested to work up the question of opening another High School at Bangalore City and submit proposals at an early date.

7. The above programme may be kept in view in providing funds in the Education Budget gradually to meet these requirements and the Inspector-General of Education is requested to invite the co-operation of the local Municipalities and leading gentlemen in these centres in contributing to the non-recurring expenditure on buildings, etc., necessary for the purpose on the same lines as in Davangere and report whether accommodation can be made available by suitably altering any of the existing Government buildings.

8. Government will also encourage as liberally as possible private effort for the establishment of additional High Schools in the State under the new grant-in-aid rules.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

APPENDIX.

Districts	High Schools	Area	Population	Strength of High Schools
Bangalore	1. Bangalore Government Collegiate High School also Aided High Schools in Bangalore City.	Sq. Miles 3,068	7,88,379	2,453
Kolar	2. Channapatna 1. Kolar	3,149	7,04,657	143
Tumkur	2. Chikballapur 1. Tumkur Government Collegiate High School	4,061	7,73,122	187 109 476
Chitaldrug	1. Chitaldrug	4,159	5,74,179	197
Shimoga	2. Davangere 1. Shimoga Government Collegiate High School	4,030	4,92,560	109 345
Hassan	1. Hassan	2,665	5,83,960	229
Kadur	1. Chikmagalur	2,788	3,33,538	159
Mysore	1. Mysore Government Collegiate High Schools and also Aided High Schools.	5,488	13,19,368	1,874
	Total			6,281

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Rules relating to Game Shooting by British Soldiers and to the grant of Shooting Passes.

ORDER NO. P. 7241-50—POL. 120-22-2, DATED 23RD FEBRUARY 1923.

The following revised rules relating to game shooting by British soldiers and to the grant of shooting passes are communicated to the District Magistrates of Districts, the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore and the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, in continuation of Government Order No. J. 1745-54—Police 112-13-2, dated 12th December 1913.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

India Army Order No. 187, dated 1st March 1921.

REVISION OF THE RULES RELATING TO GAME SHOOTING BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

It is notified that the Government of India have been pleased to approve of a revise of Appendix XXXV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, containing the rules relating to game shooting; and the grant of shooting passes to British Soldiers. The revised "Game Shooting Rules British Soldiers" have been reproduced in pamphlet form, *vide* paragraph 20 of the rules, for issue to all individuals and parties granted shooting passes.

2. Copies of the pamphlet will be issued by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, in bulk, direct to the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Commands, and General Officers Commanding, Districts, for distribution on the scale shown in the margin. Indents to be furnished by these officers direct to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta. On receipt, the revised pamphlet will be taken into use at once and all copies of the obsolete shooting rules should be destroyed.

3. Copies of the pamphlet for individuals and parties belonging to Headquarters of formations and departments who may be granted shooting passes will be issued as required from the local Headquarters or Station Staff Office as the case may be and returned thereto on the expiry of the pass. For this purpose Headquarters offices will maintain a stock of these pamphlets, the number to be fixed by the General Officer Commanding.

4. To enable all concerned to keep up the authorised number, copies of the pamphlet to replace deficiencies will be obtained direct from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, from time to time, as a free issue.

5. General Officers Commanding will draw the attention of all Officers Commanding British units arriving in India to this order immediately on arriving at their destination, and will take necessary steps to obtain from the Officer Commanding Station concerned, the copies of the pamphlet left behind by the British unit leaving India, *vide* paragraph 710, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

W. S. DELAMAIN, LIEUT.-GENERAL,
Adjutant-General in India.

IMPORTANT.

All copies of this pamphlet should be periodically ammended in accordance with the corrections to Appendix XXXV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, which appear in the Quarterly Appendices to India Army Orders.

2. When a British unit leaving the Indian establishment is relieved, the copies of this pamphlet in charge of the unit will be dealt with in accordance with paragraph 710, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

APPENDIX XXXV.

(Referred to in paragraph 90.)

GAME SHOOTING RULES (BRITISH SOLDIERS).

1. The following rules are to be observed by all ranks in connection with the granting of shooting passes to, and the possession of sporting arms by, all persons subject to the Army Act who are under the rank of an officer.

2. A copy of these rules and of any special civil rules which pertain to the district; also a list of prohibited localities, animals and birds, will be hung up in a conspicuous place in every barrack-room. Twice a year (in April and October) rules 5, 6, 11-A, 12, 19 to 39, inclusive, and 45 to 45-C, inclusive will be read on parade, and the attention of the troops drawn to the necessity of making themselves acquainted with the remaining rules, and to the serious consequences of any infringement of them.

3. No shooting passes will be issued to troops disembarking in India until, after their arrival at their destination, these rules, together with the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds, have been read to them on parade.

4. Officers Commanding Stations will ascertain from the Civil District Officer (in the case of Indian States from the Political Officer):—

(a) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden;

(b) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred, or are protected by the establishment of a close season;

(c) whether any special rules have been published by the civil authorities of the district;

and will ensure that the above are made known to all units or departments under their command.

In the case of troops about to march such information will be obtained by the officer commanding the unit in direct communication with the Civil or Political Officers of the District through which the troops are to march.

Possession and issue of Fire-arms.

5. With the exception of rifles kept for match shooting, the only shooting weapons which British Soldiers are permitted to own are such as are intended and used for sporting purposes. The possession of revolvers, pistols of all sorts, and weapons which do not fulfil the conditions specified in this rule, is absolutely forbidden.

6. A soldier, who is ineligible for a shooting pass, is not permitted to become the owner of a sporting fire-arm. If he already owns one it will not be issued to him except for cleaning or repairing.

7. All fire-arms and made-up cartridges used for sporting purposes whether private property or issued by Government will be kept in the store-room in charge of the senior N. C. O. of the squadron, battery, or company, who will personally superintend their issue and return. This rule is applicable to "Quackenbush" and similar miniature rifles.

8. The senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery or company will only issue arms and cartridges on the production of either:—

(a) A shooting pass on I. A. F. L-1181.

(b) The certificate (I. A. F. L-1181A.) mentioned in Rule 18 (a), or

- (c) A written permit from the squadron, battery, or company commander for the issue of arms or ammunition, *for a purpose other than game shooting* (such as cleaning, repairs, or testing on a range). The permit will show the purpose and period for which the issue is sanctioned, and such period will not extend beyond the day of issue except when necessary to enable men to take their arms to another station.

On the return of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone, all fire-arms issued from the store-room and all unused made-up cartridges will be made over to this non-commissioned officer, who will sign for their receipt on the back of the shooting pass, or certificate, which will then be forwarded to the regimental or battery office. On the return of fire-arms or ammunition issued under (c), he will receipt the permit and return it to the officer commanding the squadron, battery, or company.

9. All arms kept for sporting purposes will be entered on the "daily state" of the corps or detachment; and will be shown as "present" "on pass" or "absent."

10. All gunpowder used for loading or reloading sporting cartridges will be kept in the magazine of the unit and issued from and returned thereto under the usual rules. When in the magazine the powder will be contained in the usual flasks or tins in which purchased, and these again placed in an ordinary kit box under lock and key. The total quantity of gunpowder placed in the magazine should be restricted as much as possible, and will never exceed 50 lbs. The flasks or tins containing powder are never to be opened in or near the magazine. Filling cartridges will not be permitted in barrack-rooms; this should be done in the open air.

11. A copy of rules 7 to 10 will be hung up in every squadron, battery or company store-room.

Use of Sporting Fire-arms.

11-A. Unless the soldier is in possession of a shooting pass, all shooting of any kind with sporting arms is forbidden, with the exception that a soldier may be permitted to test a sporting fire-arm on a musketry range, under the permit mentioned in rule 8 (c), provided that when such test is allowed all the rules for safety laid down in Musketry Regulations, Part I, are being observed on the range.

Shooting passes.

12. No soldier is permitted to carry fire-arms for sporting purposes or join a shooting party without being in possession of an arms license and a shooting pass (I. A. F. L-1181).

Nor is he permitted to have sporting fire-arms in his possession for any purpose without one of the certificates mentioned in rule 8. Shooting passes will only be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers, and to private soldiers possessing at least one good conduct badge. They will only be granted to steady men competent to handle fire-arms.

13. Soldiers of and above the rank of sergeant may be granted passes to shoot alone, provided that the officer granting the pass is satisfied that the soldier has sufficient knowledge of the language to enable him to converse with the inhabitants, or that he will be accompanied by a qualified Indian interpreter. In the case of other ranks passes will only be granted to a party of not less than three and not more than six, one of whom shall be in charge of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by one or more Indians qualified to act as interpreter, whose names will be entered on the pass.

14. All shooting passes will be issued on I. A. F. L-1181.

They will be granted by the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment to which the men belong or are attached, who will keep a record of all passes issued.

The following will be entered on the pass:—

- (1) The names of the party, the soldier in charge, and the interpreter (s).
- (2) The places up to a maximum of three, at which the camps will be located, and the approximate dates for each camp.
- (3) The specifications of the arms and ammunition to be carried.
- (4) Any special prohibitions, restrictions, etc., mentioned in Rules 4 (a) and (b) and 14A.

The above and the certificate on the face of the pass will be signed by the squadron, section, or company officer. He will then have the arms and ammunition inspected by the Armourer Sergeant who will sign the certificate as to their complying with Rules 5, 15 and 27.

In the case of a battery, the arms will be inspected by an armament artificer, if available, otherwise by the section officer.

The shooting pass will finally be countersigned by the officer commanding unit, department or detachment.

14A. When troops are marching through an Indian State, the issue of shooting passes will be restricted to within a distance of ten miles from camp.

15. No shooting pass will be granted in respect of a rifle or carbine which carries Government ammunition or is sighted over 300 yards.

16. Shooting passes as a rule will not extend to more than 14 days, but special passes for periods not exceeding one month may, with the sanction of the Bde. or Divl. Commr., be granted to men known to be experienced sportsmen.

16A. The wearing of plain clothes may be sanctioned at the discretion of the officer issuing the pass, on which any such permission will be endorsed.

17. Prior to the issue of a shooting pass which is to extend over three days, the officer commanding by whom it is to be granted will forward it completed, but unsigned, to the District Officer (Political Officer) of the Civil District (Indian State) in which the party wish to shoot. Should there be no objection to the issue of the pass the District Officer (Political Officer) will enter such remarks as may be necessary as to prohibited areas or animals; countersign and return the pass to the officer commanding. He will also, should the District not be that in which the shooting party are stationed, forward a copy of any special local rules.

The party will not be allowed to start until the pass has been received back and handed over to the soldier in charge.

18. In the case of men who wish to shoot at a distance from their own stations the following will be the procedure:—

- (a) If the men wish to proceed to a military station on furlough, with the intention of there spending a portion of their time shooting, their commanding officer will first ascertain from the military authorities at that station whether there is any objection to the men being granted furlough for this purpose, and, if not, to what unit they will be attached. Should there be no objection the party will then be furnished with the usual I. A. F. L.-1180 to which will be attached a certificate (I. A. F. L.-1181A) to the effect that the men are eligible for a shooting pass and that they are permitted to carry (but not to use) sporting arms pending the issue of the shooting pass.

This certificate will specify the actual arms and amount of ammunition to be taken, and will be the authority to the non-commissioned officer in charge to issue the arms and ammunition to the party, after the armourer sergeant has notified thereon that the arms are in good condition and not contrary to rule. The officer commanding the unit to which they are attached will be responsible that the rules concerning the safe custody of arms and ammunition are complied with, and will take the necessary steps for issuing the shooting pass. If the shooting party return to the unit to which they are attached before returning to their own station, they will be furnished with a permit under rule 8 (c) as authority for the possession of fire-arms on the return journey.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN 18 (a).

I. A. F. L.-1181A.

CERTIFICATE AUTHORISING POSSESSION OF SPORTING FIRE-ARMS.

No shooting is permitted under this certificate.

NOTE.—This certificate and the fire-arms mentioned thereon are to be handed over to the unit to which the party is attached immediately on arrival.

Unit or Department.

Names of party.

1. (In charge.)

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Have permission to be in the possession of the following fire-arms and ammunition,

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Ammunition

from date for the purpose of proceeding on furlough to

Armourer-Sergeant's certificate.

I certify that I have this day examined the fire-arms and ammunition specified. They are in good condition and not of a kind prohibited by rule.

Armourer-Sergeant (or Battery or departmental officer).

Date.....

The above are all eligible for shooting passes.

Signed.....

Officer Commanding Company.

Countersigned.....

Officer Commanding.

Date.....

- (b) If the party wishes to proceed solely for shooting and does not need to halt at any military station, the O. C. of the unit, department or detachment will carry out the procedure laid down in rule 17. Before the party starts the O. C. will notify the nearest military authorities to the place where the party proposes to shoot, that a shooting pass has been issued, giving names, date and locality.

19. These rules are issued to all concerned in pamphlet form. A copy, as well as a copy of all local civil rules, will be issued with each shooting pass.

Rules to be observed by shooting parties or soldiers shooting alone.

20. The soldier in charge of the party will carry the shooting pass, a copy of these rules, and of any local civil rules. He will produce them when reasonably required to do so, and will, on return to barracks or camp, at once hand them over to the senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery, or Company to which he belongs or is attached.

21. Men granted furlough to a military station with a view to their obtaining a shooting pass, will immediately on their arrival report themselves to the unit to which they are to be attached and will hand over the sporting fire-arms in their possession and the certificate entitling them to carry them.

22. No fire-arms or ammunition not specified on the pass will be carried or used.

23. Shooting parties will camp only in the actual places named in their pass, and will not shoot outside a radius of five miles of the camp.

24. (a) One member may be left in charge of the camp.

(b) When there are two or more interpreters, the shooting party may, while actually shooting, be divided into smaller parties of not less than two soldiers, each party being accompanied by an interpreter. These smaller parties will rejoin the main party before night.

24A. With the exceptions mentioned in rule 24 the members of a shooting party or of the smaller parties referred to in (b) above must not separate.

Soldiers of a party will be considered to have separated if they cannot at all times—

(1) Communicate verbally with each other.

(2) Join each other at once, if necessary.

25. Shooting within the immediate vicinity of any barracks or military camp is forbidden. Arms will not be loaded till the shooting ground is reached, and will be unloaded as soon as the party leaves off shooting. The soldier in charge of the party, or in his absence, the senior soldier present, will inspect each arm to see that this has been done.

26. No person not named in the pass, except shikaris and game coolies, may accompany a shooting party or soldier shooting alone.

27. No 'solid' bullets will be used for sporting purposes, but only such as are so constructed ("split" or "hollow") as to break up on striking.

28. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle, or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger.

29. Shooting at night is forbidden, except in forests.

30. Shooting is forbidden in Government reserved forests without a special permit from the forest officer, which will be obtained through the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment.

31. Entering cultivation in pursuit of game is forbidden except when the members of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone have been specially requested to do so by the owners of the crops. Under no circumstances is game to be fired at when in high crops.

c. 107

32. No member of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone will address or enter into conversation with any Indian woman.

33. No shooting is permitted within 500 yards of any village, house, temple or enclosure. No member of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone is permitted to enter such places. If it is necessary to obtain supplies from a village, the interpreter, shikari, or game coolies may be employed for the purpose.

34. Shooting at the following animals and birds is forbidden :—

(a) Hinds, does, monkeys and dogs.

(b) Animals and birds entered in any "prohibited" list on the shooting pass.

(c) Peafowl and pig, except by special permission entered on the shooting pass.

35. Shooting in any locality entered as "prohibited" on the shooting pass is forbidden.

36. All special local rules made by the civil authorities will be observed by shooting parties or soldiers shooting alone.

37. If any member of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone commits any act resulting in injury to person or property, or is concerned in an affray with Indians, the party or soldier shooting alone will return to barracks or camp without delay, after reporting the occurrence, if possible, to the nearest civil authorities.

On return to barracks or camp the soldier in charge of the shooting party or the soldier shooting alone will at once report the occurrence to the senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery, or company of the unit to which he belongs or is attached, who will at once inform the officer commanding unit or detachment.

38. Should the party be shooting at a distance from their own station they will proceed at once to the nearest military station and report the occurrence to the officer commanding station.

39. On return to barracks or camp from any cause, all sporting fire-arms and ammunition will be at once handed over to the non-commissioned officer responsible for their safe custody.

Procedure for dealing with cases of breaches of the Shooting Rules, injury to persons and property, or affrays with Indians.

40. In the case of—

(a) Any act committed by a member of a shooting party or by a soldier shooting alone resulting in injury to person or property, or

(b) any affray between Indians and members of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone;

the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment will at once report the facts, so far as known, and full details of the action taken to the officer commanding the station, who will forward a telegraphic report and thereafter detailed reports in accordance with item 282— I. A. F. Z. 2000 to the authorities therein specified.

The officer commanding station will be kept fully informed as to the progress of the investigation of the case. He will also be supplied with a copy of any complaint received.

41. In any such case as is referred to in Rule 40, the officer commanding unit, department or detachment will at once apply for the assembly of a court of enquiry, which will commence a thorough and searching investigation, with a view to obtaining the clearest possible narrative of the case, while the event is still fresh. If a court of enquiry cannot be assembled, the commanding officer himself will conduct the investigation.

In this investigation every endeavour will be made to make clear whether any, and if so which, of these rules have been broken. Particulars of any such breaches will be recorded in the proceedings or report.

The proceedings or report, in duplicate, will be forwarded to the Divisional Commander.

42. The commanding officer will also communicate freely with the District Magistrate, and if the case is taken up by the civil authorities, will give them every possible assistance in their investigation. He will also communicate with the medical officer who first attended any person (soldier or civilian), wounded in any such case, and request him to inform him of the nature and extent of the injuries received and their probable ultimate result.

43. When any injury to person or property, or any affray with Indians is reported at a military station, and soldiers belonging to another station are implicated, the procedure laid down for the investigation of such occurrences will be carried out at the station at which the report is made: in the case of men attached to a unit in the station; by the officer commanding that unit, and in the case of other men, under the orders of the Officer Commanding station: the soldiers or soldier being detained for the purpose.

On receipt of the proceedings or report of the investigation, should it appear that an offence has been committed, the Divisional Commander will decide whether further action will be taken at the station at which the report was made, or at the station to which the men belong.

Should the case be dealt with at the station to which the men belong the proceedings or report of the preliminary investigation and any other information bearing on the case will be forwarded direct to the officer commanding station concerned.

Disciplinary action in such cases as are referred to in Rules 40 and 45.

44. A commanding officer will not deal summarily with any of the cases referred to in Rule 45, nor, without the sanction of the Divisional Commander, with any of the cases referred to in Rule 40.

45. When in the opinion of the Divisional Commander it appears that a soldier has been guilty of—

- (1) Shooting, carrying arms for sporting purposes, or joining a shooting party or soldier shooting alone, without being in possession of a shooting pass; or
- (2) Committing a breach of these rules which has led to injury to person or property, or an affray with Indians;

he is to be tried by court-martial.

If convicted, he will be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. This penalty may, after five years, be remitted by the Divisional Commander.

45-A. When a court-martial is to be held under these rules, should the summary of evidence disclose a civil offence, the charge will be referred, through the Divisional Commander, before trial is ordered, to the Deputy Judge Advocate General concerned, who will advise on the case. The proceedings or report of the preliminary investigation will be forwarded with the other documents in connection with the case.

Should no civil offence be disclosed the charge will be framed under Section 40 of the Army Act, and the rule infringed will be specified in the particulars of the charge and produced by a witness before the court.

45-B. The results of court-martial or of civil cases arising out of offences against these rules will be reported to Army Headquarters for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India.

45-C. If any breach of these rules or any act committed by a member of a shooting party result in material damage to person or property, or in an affray with Indians, or should breaches of the rules be prevalent in any unit, department, or detachment, shooting passes may be prohibited, in the unit, etc., at the discretion of the Divisional Commander, for a period not exceeding two years.

Such prohibition will be published in Divisional orders, and reported to Army Headquarters, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India.

46. All military subordinates (departmental or non-departmental), including Assistant Surgeons, I.M.D., will be held responsible that they make themselves fully acquainted with these rules.

47. Shooting passes will be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments (including I. M. D.) and non-departmental soldiers of the Unattached List, by their immediate commanding officer, in accordance with these rules so far as they may be applicable. Standing passes for a maximum period of six months, but subject to the rules relating to prohibited localities, animals and birds and to the other restrictions referred to in these rules may be granted to subordinates of the M. W. S. who are not employed in cantonments. In every case the officer granting the pass is responsible for seeing that the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds is duly entered on the pass.

48. Warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments (including I. M. D.), and non-departmental soldiers of the Unattached List granted a shooting pass will, before proceeding, have all the fire-arms, which are entered on their pass, examined by the officer who signed the pass, or by an armourer if one is available in the station.

Instructions to Civil and Political authorities.

49. The following are the orders of the Government of India to the civil and political authorities in connection with the foregoing rules:—

- (i) The civil authorities will periodically explain the substance of the rules and orders in simple language to the inhabitants of all villages and tracts where British soldiers are in the habit of shooting, warning them that soldiers are on no account to be attacked or molested, and that any such offences will be severely punished. The inhabitants therefore will have no excuse for interfering unwarrantably with members of a shooting party.

- (ii) The district or political officer will impress on zemindars, headmen, landlords and police, that they must use their endeavours to prevent disputes with, or the molestation of, any member of a shooting party, and that complaints are to be reported to the proper authorities by the villagers, who must not take the law into their own hands.

- (iii) When the district or political officer receives notice, under rule 17, of the probable visit of a shooting party, he will at once inform the headmen and village police.
- (iv) The district or political officer will, on the arrival of troops in a civil district or Indian State, at once inform the officer commanding such troops of the prohibited localities, animals and birds and of any special civil rules pertaining to the district.
- (v) When a complaint is made by a villager against any member of a shooting party the district or political officer will at once report the matter to the officer commanding of the soldiers concerned.
- (vi) If possible, disputes between members of a shooting party and villagers will be investigated by a European magistrate or police officer not below the rank of Superintendent, and such cases will be tried by a district or joint magistrate. The officer commanding concerned will be informed by the district officer of cases not cognisable by the police, or where prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities. The officer commanding will thereupon take such action as may be necessary.
- (vii) The rules for soldiers provide for the punishment of a corps or detachment, or district, in the event of the offenders not being discovered. A similar responsibility may be enforced upon villages where affrays with British soldiers have occurred, if the villagers generally, or considerable number of them, have made an unwarranted attack upon a shooting party, but the actual offenders have not been brought to justice. The villagers will be warned that in all such cases they are liable by law to have extra police quartered upon them at their own expense.

APPENDIX "A."

SHOOTING PASS.

I. A. F. L-1181

Gratis.

Corps

Names of party—

1. (In charge)

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

accompanied by
(Interpreter).

carrying fire-arms as specified below:—

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

I certify that I have this day examined the fire-arms specified. Each is in good condition and not of a kind prohibited by Rule 15 of Rules relating to game shooting (Appendix XXXV, A. R. I., Volume II).

I have permission to be absent from quarters,

from.....to.....

for the purpose of camping at*.....

and at.....and shooting within a radius of five miles of those places.

[NOTE.—This pass covers shooting only in the place or places here mentioned.]

Armourer Sergeant or [battery or departmental officer.
Date

I certify that the men above-named are eligible for a shooting pass, and that they are steady men competent to handle fire-arms. I have also pointed out to them the danger of pointing a gun, loaded or not, at any one. I have this day personally read out to them the rules printed on the back of this pass. I am satisfied that they understand the rules, and thatabove-named is qualified to act as interpreter.

I also certify that the following are the:—

Prohibited animals and birds.

Prohibited localities †

Prohibited all the year. Prohibited for close season only.

Peafowl.

Hinds and does.

Monkeys.

Dogs.

Station.....

Date.....

Squadron, battery, section or company officer.

Pass countersigned.

Station.....

Date.....

Commanding.

*Not more than three camps shall be specified.

†A Government reserved forest is prohibited locality unless the forest officer concerned has granted a special permit for shooting therein.

‡Except when permitted by special orders endorsed on this pass.

Railway certificate. Annexure to I. A. F. L-1181.

To Station Master.....

Certified that the above..... men of the..... have

(Number)

(Corps)

been granted leave to proceed at their own expense to..... (station) on sporting leave.

Station.....

Date.....

Commanding.

(See instructions on reverse.)

NOTE—This certificate must be retained by the Station Master for submission to audit in support of the issue of tickets at concession rates.

Rules which must be carefully read and strictly observed by all Soldiers using this

Shooting Pass.

(i) The Soldier in charge of the party **MUST** always carry this Pass and will produce it whenever reasonably required to do so.

He **MUST** also be in possession of a copy of the Shooting Rules and any local civil rules.

(ii) Shooting parties **MUST** camp only in the places named in their Pass. They **MUST NOT** shoot outside a radius of 5 miles from their camp.

(iii) One member of the party may remain in charge of the camp.

(iv) When shooting the following points **MUST** be carefully remembered:—

DONT separate, unless you have an interpreter to accompany each party.

DONT get so far apart that you cannot easily communicate with one another or join each other at once if necessary.

DONT address or get into conversation with any Indian woman.

DONT shoot within 500 yards of any village, house, temple, or enclosure.

DONT trespass on or shoot over crops.

DONT enter any villages but send in our shikari or interpreter if you require supplies.

DONT shoot at:—

(a) Hinds, does, monkeys or dogs.

(b) Any birds or animals shown as prohibited on your pass;

(c) Peafowl or pig unless your pass gives you special permission.

(v) If any one of the party commits any act resulting in injury to a person, or property or is concerned in any affray with Indians, return to camp or barracks at once and report the occurrence to the nearest civil authorities if possible.

Office
stamp.

APPENDIX "B."

CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS TOWARDS INDIANS.

Notes for the information and guidance of soldiers out shooting. By H. H. Risley, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E. (afterwards Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.), late Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and Director of Ethnography of India.

The following instructions are prescribed for observation by warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates in their dealings with Indians when out shooting under the pass rules. The facts and beliefs upon which the instructions are based are given in the illustrations.

The Compiler believes that most of the misunderstandings that arise between British soldiers and inhabitants of India are due to ignorance on both sides. The soldier does not know what is likely to give offence; the Indian assumes that some act which hurts his feelings has been done on purpose to annoy him. The following notes attempt to reduce the occasions for disagreement by explaining some of the customs, beliefs and superstitions which form a large part of the daily life of the Indian villager. When the holders of shooting passes realize that many usages which may strike them at first sight as absurd are looked upon by inhabitants of India as extremely sacred, and that interference with them may cause a man to be put out of caste or to be fined heavily for no fault of his own, the compiler is confident that they will make it a point of honour to treat them with proper respect.

- (1) Temples and mosques should not be approached. Soldiers should also avoid the neighbourhood of—
 - (a) shrines, which may assume various forms ranging from a masonry building to a shapeless lump of clay, and may usually be recognised by the presence of flags or streamers, smears of vermilion, images or pictures of snakes, and holes or niches for lamps;
 - (b) cemeteries or isolated tombs or graves;
 - (c) burning ghats;
 - (d) trees, rocks or other objects which are marked with vermilion, or on or near which flags have been erected, cotton rags tied or offerings placed;
 - (e) any strange looking object which may be connected with religious or superstitious observances.
- (2) Soldiers should be careful not to eat in the neighbourhood of temples, shrines or houses and in no circumstances should they offer food to natives, either adults or children. In this connection they should bear in mind that beef is an abomination to Hindus and pork to Muhammadans. Tobacco is equally repugnant to Sikhs and it is not right to smoke near a Sikh place of worship or, if it can be avoided, in the company of Sikhs.
- (3) Indians should not be approached or looked at when they are engaged in cooking or in eating their food.
- (4) Wells should be avoided as much as possible and in no circumstances should the buckets attached to the well be used for drawing water. If water is required from a village well, the guide should be sent to get it.
- (5) Soldiers should not attempt to borrow earthen or metal drinking vessels for their own use, since the earthen vessels would have to be destroyed and the metal ones would require ceremonial purification.
- (6) Soldiers should be careful not to shoot on sacred tanks; such tanks can usually be recognised—
 - (a) by their having a small temple or shrine on the bank;
 - (b) by a pole planted in the middle of the tank with an iron trident or wheel on the top of it.

Nor should they fire at birds when sitting on sacred trees, such as the pipal or banian.

- (7) Bathing ghats should be avoided, as they are frequented by women, both for bathing and for drawing water.
- (8) Soldiers should avoid as far as possible taking any notice of either women or children. In the case of the former their motives are apt to be regarded with suspicion, while any attention shown to the latter is thought to cast upon them the evil-eye.
- (9) A hookah belonging to an Indian should never be touched, as it would be polluted and would have to be destroyed.
- (10) Soldiers should avoid having anything to do with devotees, religious mendicants and fakirs.

- (11) Soldiers should bear in mind that dogs are regarded by both Hindus and Muhammadans as unclean animals and should not allow their dogs to go near Indians or their houses. They should also remember that pariah dogs, though apparently ownerless, are useful in guarding villages at night, and that Indians object strongly to their being shot without sufficient cause.
- (12) Threshing floors are sacred, especially when threshing or winnowing is going on, and should not be approached.
- (13) Hindus of the Bishnoi sect object strongly, on religious grounds, to the destruction of life in any form. Villages occupied wholly or partially by members of this sect are to be found in various districts in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and care should be taken to avoid shooting on their lands (*vide* para 4 of the rules).

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. INTRODUCTORY.—For the purpose of these illustrations there may be said to be representatives of five non-Christian religions in India:—

- (a) Hindus, who worship many gods.
- (b) Muhammadans, who worship only one God.
- (c) and (d) Jains and Buddhists, who recognise no God at all, but revere a number of men who are supposed to have attained a special spiritual condition.
- (e) Animists, who worship an indefinite number of spirits or powers, mostly evil.

Hindus build temples with pointed tops, Muhammadans have mosques with domes and a varying number of minarets. Jain and Buddhist temples may be known by their fluted domes usually surmounted by flags or brass emblems.

Animists have no temples but respect and fear a large number of natural objects, such as rocks, trees, rivers, waterfalls, etc., especially those which have something unusual in their appearance.

Members of all the religions recognise a number of subordinate deities, saints, spirits, and the like, to whom are erected shrines which soldiers should on no account meddle with. Instances of these irregular forms of worship are given in the next paragraph.

2. SHRINES AND SYMBOLS.—These are connected with the miscellaneous religious observances described below:—

- (a) WORSHIP OF THE SUN AND MOON.—In many places rude representations of the sun and moon are carved on wooden pillars which are worshipped near a village. The Swastika or crooked cross, representing the sun, is painted on the walls beside the door post to keep off the evil-eye, and appears in the form of two cross strokes with a daub of plaster on the shrine of the village god.
- (b) WORSHIP OF THE EARTH.—In some districts a drum smeared with red lead forms part of the worship of the earth. In others a small hut of clods about a foot high, covered with fresh grass and supported by two posts, is erected at the edge of a field intended for the spring harvest as the temple of Machandri or mother earth.
- (c) WORSHIP OF RIVERS AND SPRINGS.—Khawaja Khizr, the god of water and the patron deity of boatmen, is worshipped all over India by sitting afloat on a river or tank a little raft of grass with a lighted lamp placed upon it. Hot springs are everywhere sacred and should not be meddled with or approached.
- (d) WORSHIP OF VILLAGE GODS.—
 - (i) In many villages Mahamai or the great mother has a shrine consisting of a low flat mound of earth with seven knobs of coloured clay at the head or west side. Sometimes a flag is erected in front to the east.
 - (ii) The monkey god, Hanuman, is supposed to have power to scare evil spirits from his votaries and a rude image of him smeared with oil and red ochre is frequently met with in Hindu villages. He is the patron of wrestlers and at every wrestling place a platform smeared with cow-dung or earth is erected in his honour.
 - (iii) Bhimsen is also a village guardian and is represented:—
 - (a) by a piece of iron fixed in a stone or in a tree;
 - (b) by a stone daubed with vermillion;
 - (c) by two posts of wood standing three or four feet high;
 - (d) by stone pillars called Bhimlath or Bhim's clubs.

- (iv) The shrine of the god of the village is generally a small square building of brick masonry with a bulb-shaped top, sometimes surmounted by an iron spike. A red flag hung on a neighbouring tree marks its position and there are usually a few carved stones lying about which the villagers rub with vermilion and oil as an act of worship. Another form of the shrine is a pile of stones under an ancient sacred tree. Near these shrines are found little clay images of elephants and horses and clay bowls with short legs, while on the neighbouring trees are hung miniature cots to commemorate the recovery of a patient from small-pox or other infectious disease. Sometimes the shrine of the village god is a rude building of mud or bamboo and straw, roofed with grass thatch; inside is a small platform, known as the seat of the god, on which water is placed in the earthen bowls already described, and jakes, milk and flowers are offered. Elsewhere the abode of the village god is marked by cross stakes of wood driven into the ground on the edge of the cultivated lands. In southern India the village god Ayyanar is represented by a rudely carved human figure; painted a reddish colour, sitting or riding with his two wives under a rough stone canopy. In Bengal the Sonthals erect a piece of split bamboo about 3 feet high as the *Sipahi* or sentinel of the village, while the Gonds use two carved posts for the same purpose.
- (e) **WORSHIP OF GODS OF DISEASE.**—The goddess of cholera is worshipped in the form of a block of stone roughly hewn into the semblance of the human figure or is represented by a fragment of rough stone daubed with red ochre and placed beneath the boughs of an ancient banian tree. In one province a similar goddess known as Banspati Mai or the mistress of the jungle, has a shrine in the form of a pile of stones and branches to which every passer-by contributes. In another, Ghentu, the god of itch, is represented by a broken earthenware cooking pot daubed with lime and turmeric with a branch or two of the Ghentu plant and a coconut broomstick. Mutua Deo, the god of fevers, is represented by a heap of stones inside the village to which a pig is sacrificed when fever prevails. Hardaul Lala, the god of cholera, has a shrine outside the village with a stone figure of the god on horseback, decorated with flags. The demon of cattle disease is warded off by wisps of straw tied round the trunk of acacia trees.
- (f) **WORSHIP OF ANCESTORS.**—All through the central portion of India slabs of stone are set up in the neighbourhood of villages as a resting place for dead ancestors, at which daily offerings of food are made.
- (g) **WORSHIP OF SUTTEES.**—All over Upper India small shrines in honour of suttees, or women who burnt themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands, are found on the banks of tanks. These shrines often take the form of a monument on which is carved the warrior on his charger with his wife standing behind him and the sun and moon on either side. Sometimes a snake is carved as if it were coming out of the tomb.
- (h) **WORSHIP OF PIR OR SAINTS.**—Both Musalmans and Hindus worship indiscriminately a number of militant saints. There are popularly supposed to be five *pirs* and low caste Hindus worship them in the form of five wooden pegs set up in the courtyards of the houses. Then members of a well known criminal tribe build an altar in the shape of a tomb and offer to the *pirs* a fowl and some thin cakes which are given to a Muhamadan beggar who goes about beating a drum. In another form of this worship an iron bar, robed in red cloth and adorned with flowers, represents Ghazi Miyan and is taken from door to door, drums being beaten and grain collected from the villagers. In many villages of the Punjab, *Sakhi Sarwar* has a plastered brick shrine with a high dome and low minarets or pillars and a masonry platform in front. *Guga Pir*, the Governor of the snakes, is represented on horseback with a long staff in his hand round which a snake is coiled. *Teja Ji*, another god of the same character, is depicted as a man on horseback whose tongue is being bitten by a snake. *Nagardeo*, a saint who protects cattle, is represented in villages by a three-pronged pike or trident set up on a platform, and when cows are milked for the first time the milk is offered to him. *Kalu Kahar*, the son of a *Kahar* girl who by magical charms compelled King Solomon to marry her, is extensively worshiped in the Maratha country as a protector of cattle. His symbol is a stick covered with peacock's feathers to which offerings of food are made.
- (i) **WORSHIP OF THE MALEVOLENT DEAD.**—In many villages small platforms are built with rows of saucer-like holes into which milk and Ganges water are poured while lamps are lit and Brahmans watch to conciliate the Gayal or sonless ghost, the spirit of a man who died without a son to perform his funeral rites. In the hills the wild huntsman Airi, the ghost of a man who was killed

while hunting, has his temples in deserted places, a trident representing the god and a number of surrounding stones his followers. In jungle districts the Baghaut or ghost of a man who is killed by a tiger has a shrine consisting of a heap of stones or branches near a pathway in the jungle. Every passer-by adds to the pile and the Baiga or jungle priest offers upon it a pig or a cock or some spirits, and lights a little lamp there occasionally.

Spirits, it is believed, cannot sit on the ground and for this reason near certain shrines two pegs or bricks are set up for the spirit to sit on, or a bamboo is hung for the spirit to perch on when he visits the place. For the same reason the Oraons hang up an urn containing the bones of a dead man on a post in front of the house in order that his spirit, finding a comfortable resting place in the urn, may not enter the house and annoy the living.

(g) WORSHIP OF TREES.—Many trees are regarded as sacred in India, for reasons which need not be entered upon here. On account of this sanctity many Indian tribes bury their dead in trees. The Khasias and Nagas of Assam lay the body in the hollow trunk of a tree or hang it in a coffin to the branches. The Mariya Gonds of the Central Provinces tie the corpse to a tree and burn it. Among the Maler of the Sonthal Parganas, priests, whose ghosts are apt to be troublesome, are laid under trees and covered with leaves. In the south of India when a man is worried by a spirit, he calls in a sorcerer who imprisons the spirit in a tree, at the foot of which is placed a stone, the size of a coconut, surrounded with other small stones, while the tree and the large stone are smeared with red lead, red powder and frankincense.

Among the sacred trees the most important are the following:—

The Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) which is worshipped by high caste Hindu women every month by watering its roots, smearing the trunk with red lead and ground sandal wood, and putting at the foot copper coins or sweetmeats which are the perquisite of beggars. Sometimes a string of cotton is twisted round the trunk and vessels of water are hung from the branches for the souls of the dead to drink from.

The Banian (*Ficus indica*) is also sacred and is worshipped in much the same way as the pipal.

In the Punjab the leaves of the Siras (*Acacia sirisa*) are hung up on a rope crossing the village cattle path to ward off epidemics, together with a tile on which magic words are written and rude models of wooden sandals, a rake, ploughshare and other agricultural implements, which are believed to scare the demon who brings the plague.

The Tulsi or Basil (*Ocimum sanctum*) is sacred to Vishnu, and is usually planted on small masonry pillars near houses.

(h) WORSHIP OF ANIMALS.—A number of animals are regarded as sacred by Indians, and soldiers should be careful not to shoot at or molest any of those mentioned below or in the local lists except snakes and tigers.

SNAKES.—Snakes are generally sacred because of their mysterious power, because they are believed to protect houses and treasure, and because they are supposed to live a long time and to be very wise. In the Punjab hills every house-holder has an image of a snake in charge of his homestead, and in Southern India similar images are very largely worshipped in the outskirts of villages.

COWS.—Although the worship of the cow by the Hindus is comparatively modern, their prejudices on the subject are extremely strong. To kill, injure or insult a cow is regarded as the most serious of all crimes and the slaughter of kine is expressly prohibited in many Hindu states. Bulls are also sacred, especially those which have been dedicated to Siva and branded on the right hind quarter with the mark of his trident.

MONKEYS are sacred as the embodiment of the god Hanuman.

RATS.—In Western India the rat is sacred as the animal on which the God Ganesha rides, and it is considered a great sin to kill a rat.

SQUIRRELS.—The squirrel is sacred because it helped the god Rama to build a bridge between India and Ceylon when he went to recover his wife Sita from the demon Ravana. In gratitude for this service Rama stroked the squirrel, leaving the marks of three fingers on his back, and ordained that no man should kill him.

TIGERS.—In Mirzapur and in the Central Provinces the Gond tiger-deity, Gansam Deo has a shrine in the form of a platform of mud outside the village on which water pots and clay figures of horses and elephants are offered to him. Sometimes the shrine consists of a few blocks of rough stone smeared with vermilion surmounted by a garland and a bamboo with a red or yellow flag tied to the end.

HORSES.—At the time of the Dasara festival, horses of stone and clay are worshipped by certain tribes, and horses made of rags are offered at the tombs of saints.

DOGS.—Although dogs are regarded by Hindus as unclean, the dog is associated with the worship of Bhairon or Bhairava, the guardian of Siva temples, and in Western India no Maratha will injure a dog. In Poona the god Dattatreya is guarded by four dogs, which are said to represent the four Vedas, and at Jejuri and Nagpur children are dedicated to the dogs of Khandeo Rao, who is regarded as an incarnation of Siva, and is most frequently represented as riding on horseback attended by a dog.

CATS.—The cat is sacred to Shasthi or Chathi, the goddess of lockjaw which attacks children on the sixth (*chathi*) day after birth. Shasthi is believed to ride upon a cat, and any Hindu who kills a cat, even by accident, ought to do penance for the sin by walking bare-foot all the way to Benares on burning charcoal.

DOVES AND PIGEONS are held in much respect by Muhammadans, some of whom will on no account kill pigeons. Hindu traders (*banias*) also feed them in front of their houses or shops, and greatly resent their being killed.

PEACOCKS are sacred birds and are specially venerated by the Jats, who object strongly to seeing a peacock killed near their villages. Peacock feathers are believed to ward off disease if waved over the sick, and to smoke a peacock feather in a pipe is a charm against snake-bite.

PARROTS.—In some parts of India the inhabitants object strongly to parrots being shot. The reason usually assigned is that the parrot has a hand like a man (the hind claws are prehensile) and can talk like a man; therefore, it is wrong to kill him.

(2) **WORSHIP OF FETISHES.**—The worship of fetish stones prevails all over India, stones of phallic shape, and stones which have holes or perforations, among them the Salagram or Ammonite being regarded with special reverence.

A common religious emblem of this class is a small stone or masonry pillar standing in a sort of saucer with a lip to it. Sometimes the latter is absent and the pillar is represented by a rough water-worm stone, more or less oval in shape, smeared with vermilion. The god Siva is worshipped under this form. The symbol is extremely sacred and soldiers should be careful not to meddle with it.

The Sonthals worship a number of fetishes which are set up in their houses in order to keep off evil spirits, snakes and tigers. They consist of pieces of wood or stones painted red, arrowheads and tridents. In several parts of India rude wooden images, about three feet high with a rough representation of the human face on the top, are set up on platforms to protect the cattle from beasts of prey.

All castes of Hindus worship the tools, implements or weapons by which they earn their living. Among these fetishes the grain sieve, the plough, the basket, the broom, and the rice pounder are of special sanctity and are believed to possess magical powers.

(m) **RAG OFFERINGS.**—There are many examples in India of the curious custom of hanging rags on trees and bushes or near sacred wells in order to ward off disease. In Garhwal a heap of stones is erected at the top of a pass with sticks and rags attached to them, to which travellers add a stone or two as they pass. Among the Kharwars of Mirzapur, the Baiga or village sorcerer hangs rags on the trees over the village shrine as a charm to bring health and good luck. In Berar a heap of stones daubed with red and placed under a tree fluttering with rags represents Chindia Deo, or the god of tatters, and it is believed that if a man presents a rag in due season, he may chance to get new clothes. Elsewhere when a man is ill, rags from his person are tied to a tree, especially a banian, cocconut or some thorny tree. Another plan is to take the disease from the sick man and fix it in a tree by thrusting a nail into it or to catch the spirit of the disease in a bottle and tie the bottle to a tree. So in Mirzapur when fever prevails, the Pataris tie a cotton string, which has never touched water, round the trunk of a pipal tree and hang rags on the branches. The Kharwars have a sacred Mahua tree on which threads are hung at marriages. In Northern India disease may be transferred by filling a pot with flowers and rice and burying it under a stone in a path, or by erecting a little pile of earth decorated with flowers in the middle of the road containing some of the scales of the body of a small-pox patient. The idea is that if anybody touches the stone or the pile of earth, the disease will pass from the patient to them.

3. **CUSTOMS CONNECTED WITH THE EVIL-EYE.**—Indians dislike to hear their children praised, unless the praise be accompanied with some pious ejaculation. There is, however, no objection to noticing some conspicuous ornaments or piece of dress which children frequently wear as a protection against the evil-eye.

All Indians are afraid of being stared at, especially by Europeans, and if they are looked at intently they turn their eyes away through fear of fascination. It is believed that the nails of Europeans, like those of the Rakshasa or ogre, distil a deadly poison, and that this is

the reason why they eat with knives and forks instead of with their fingers. Europeans are also believed to have control over ghosts, and it is commonly supposed that a European called "the momiai-wala sahib" has a monopoly of the right of enticing away fat boys, especially those who are very black, for the purpose of making from their fat the magical ointment known as *momai*, or mummy. A similar superstition is that of the "Dinapur-wala sahib" who is believed to wander about procuring heads for museums armed with a magic stick, with which he entices people on dark nights and chops off their heads with a pair of shears. Early in 1904 the lower classes of Indians in Calcutta were so firmly persuaded that a mysterious personage called the "Sirkatwa or head-cutting sahib" was collecting heads to consolidate the foundations of the Victoria Memorial building that they refused to leave their houses after dark.

The metals are credited with great virtue in keeping off the evil-eye and malevolent demons. Accordingly while a house is being built an iron pot or a pot painted black is kept on the works, and when it is finished, the daughter of the householder ties to the lintel of the door a charm which contains a small iron ring.

Shells are believed to have the same power, and for this reason women in Bengal wear shell armlets, and strings of cowrie-shells are tied round the neck or pasterns of horses and cows as an antidote to the evil-eye. Blue beads are also used for the same purpose.

4. FOOD, DRINK, ETC.—All Hindus and most Muhammadans are in constant terror of incurring ceremonial pollution, which has nothing to do with personal cleanliness and may be removed with the help of Mullahs or Brahmans by undergoing various penalties which in the case of Hindus may take the form of smearing the forehead with cowdung or swallowing the five products of the cow (*pancha gavya*)—milk, curds, butter, urine and dung. Pollution is believed to be conveyed most readily by water. Consequently a Hindu cannot take water from the hands of any one except a man of his own caste or of a caste higher than his own. The numerous Muhammadans who follow Hindu usages are influenced by similar prejudices. In either case the suggestion that a man has incurred pollution may lead to his being turned out of his caste, so that people will not drink with him, or smoke with him, and he may have to pay substantial fine or give a feast to the caste community in order to be taken back. It follows therefore that a European should never offer water to an Indian or touch any vessel that might have to be used for drinking. For the same reason the hookah in which water is used, may also convey pollution, and in some parts of India people are careful to tie some distinctive mark on to their hookahs so that no one may defile himself by mistake. Fire purifies; water pollutes, hence the distinction which holds good for the whole of Upper India between *kuchchi roti*, or food cooked with water, and *pakki roti*, or food fried dry with ghee over a fire. The rules relating to the latter are much less strict than in the case of the former, but the safest line of conduct is to take no notice of any Indian while he is eating or cooking. Most Indians particularly dislike being watched at their meals and make a pretence of eating in secret. One sect, indeed, is so particular in this respect, that if a stranger should look at them while they are cooking or eating, the food has at once to be buried in the ground. Some Brahmans in the south of India go further still and believe that earthenware cooking pots are polluted by a stranger even seeing them. They therefore keep their kitchen doors shut so that they may not have to break all their pots and pans. In the same part of the country cotton cloths become unclean if they are touched by a man of a lower caste and specially by a European or a pariah. Saliva is everywhere regarded as most impure, and soldiers should be careful not to spit near temples or houses or in circumstances where it is likely to give offence. It should also be remembered that, for reasons which need not be entered on here, the left hand is considered peculiarly unclean.

5. WELLS are usually dug with special religious observances and are consecrated by a rite symbolising the marriage of the well to the garden which it is intended to water. In some places the village well is worshipped by walking round it and smearing the platform with red lead.

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REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Inoculation of Cattle.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 680-A., dated the 11th November 1922, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore representing that the provision of Rs. 20,000 made for the current year in the Budget of the Civil Veterinary Department for the purchase of serum is inadequate and requesting sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of serum or in the alternative to the levy of a fee of eight annas per head of cattle inoculated.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 894, dated the 18th November 1922, from the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture submitting extracts from the proceedings of the Agricultural Board and the Economic Development Board which met on the 16th October and 4th November 1922, respectively, in the matter of levying a fee on each head of cattle inoculated.

3. Government Order No. L. 4153-4—A. & E. 7-22-8, dated the 2—8th December 1922, sanctioning an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of serum in view of the urgent necessity for the inoculation of cattle and sheep.

ORDER No. L. 6148-50—A. & E. 7-22-11, DATED 6—10TH MARCH 1923.

The expenditure on account of serum required for the inoculation of cattle has been rapidly on the increase in recent years, owing partly to the prevalence of cattle diseases in the State and partly to the rise in the price of serum, the amount allotted for the purpose being Rs. 29,175 in 1920-21 and Rs. 63,500 in 1921-22. The question of devising measures for meeting this increasing expenditure has engaged the consideration of Government for some time past. On account of the existing financial stringency, Government do not find it practicable to make provision for the entire amount that is from time to time required for the above purpose. They have therefore seriously considered the desirability of recouping a portion of the cost by the levy of a fee for each head of cattle inoculated. The Director of Agriculture recommends the levy of a fee of eight annas for each head of cattle inoculated as against ten to twelve annas for each dose of serum required. The question was discussed in the Board of Agriculture, who while agreeing to the proposal to levy the fees, have suggested that the rate be reduced to six annas. After a careful consideration, Government agree with the Board of Agriculture and are pleased to order the levy of a fee of six annas for each head of cattle or sheep inoculated.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

District and Taluk Conferences Report.

READ—

The following communications submitting reports on the District and Taluk Conferences held in the districts in the year 1921-22:—

(1) Letter No. D2. Dis. 2062—G1. 21-22, dated 7th April 1922, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the report received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

(2) Letter No. D2. Dis. 442—L. B. 21-22, dated 28th April 1922, from the President, District Conference, Mysore.

(3) Letter No. C. 156—G1. 21-22, dated 25th May 1922, from the Deputy Commissioner and the President, District Board, Hassan.

(4) Letter No. E. C. 132—21-22, dated 29th June 1922, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.

(5) Letter No. D2. Dis.—L. B. 22-23, dated 1st July 1922, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

(6) Letter No. D2. Dis. 2—22-23, dated 2nd August 1922, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Bangalore.

(7) Letter No. D. B. 111, dated 29th August 1922, from the President, District Board, Kolar.

(8) Letter No. E. C. 58—22-23, dated 8th October 1922, from the President, District Board, Tumkur.

(9) Letter No. C. 1922—G: 22-23, dated 3rd January 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the report received from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

ORDER No. R. 3973-85—R. M. 21-21-15, DATED 12TH MARCH 1923.

The period fixed for the holding of the Taluk and District Conferences is December and the following January, respectively, but during the year under report they were held for the most part much later as shown below:—

District	Taluk Conference	District Conferences
Bangalore	From 20th December 1921 to 4th February 1922.	17th, 18th and 19th March 1922.
Kolar	No information	5th 6th and 7th May 1922.
Tumkur	9th December 1921 to 10th March 1922	23rd and 24th March 1922.
Mysore	1st March 1922 to 22nd March 1922	27th March 1922.
Hassan	23rd November 1921 to 21st January 1922.	20th, 21st and 22nd February 1922.
Shimoga	19th February to 17th March 1922	25th and 26th March 1922.
Kadur	December 1921 to January 1922	17th and 18th February 1922.
Chitaldrug	Before January 1922	22nd, 23rd and 24th 1922 at Harihar.

2. *Taluk Conferences.*—The reports for the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts furnish no detailed information regarding the Conferences. In the other districts, the Conferences were presided over either by the Deputy Commissioners or the Sub-Division Assistant Commissioners. The work done was generally the reading of a report regarding the progress achieved in the previous year under special schemes and in the direction of economic development, and the discussion of major and minor wants, certain select subjects of local and general interest and matters relating to Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce. In the Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan Districts, lectures were delivered or papers were read on important subjects, such as agriculture (including Veterinary Science and fruit cultivation), Education, Co-operation, Industries and Commerce and Civic and Social Progress. Agricultural demonstrations and cattle shows were held in the Bangalore and Hassan Districts. A small exhibition of locally grown agricultural products and manufactured articles of rural and cottage industries, was held at the Tarikere Taluk Conference. No information is furnished as to the receipts and expenditure of these Conferences.

3. *District Conferences.*—These were presided over by the respective Deputy Commissioners. Besides the general Conference held at the headquarters of each district (except the Chitaldrug District Conference held at Harihar) there were also special departmental conferences such as Education, Agriculture, Co-operation, Industries and Commerce in almost all the districts conducted by the respective departmental heads or their subordinate officers at which important questions pertaining to the department were discussed. Members of all representative bodies such as the Legislative Council, the Representative Assembly, District Boards, Taluk Boards, Municipalities, Village Panchayets, etc., were present at these Conferences, besides the Government officers of the district. At almost all the Conferences, the reports of work done in connection with Economic Development during the previous year were read and major and minor wants and also important subjects of local and general interest were discussed and resolutions passed in most of the districts. In the report for the Hassan District the subjects discussed have not been mentioned.

4. At the Agricultural Conference held in the Bangalore District medals were awarded to the winners in the H. 22 ragi crop competition, the District Board having granted Rs. 100 therefor. In the Kolar District an exhibition was held at which 6 silver medals, 17 bronze medals and 27 cash prizes amounting to Rs. 139 and 41 certificates of merit were awarded. A Health and Child Welfare Exhibition and a Baby Show were also arranged for and at the latter 60 children below two years were exhibited and 22 prizes varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 were awarded. In the Tumkur District, Agricultural and Sericultural Demonstrations were held. In the Hassan District an Educational Exhibition was held for four days at which 21 silver shields of the value of Rs. 26 were awarded to 21 schools which had sent up a collection of exhibits of interest and educational value. A Baby Show was also held and 5 prizes were awarded to babies. In the Kadur District there were agricultural demonstrations such as a model cattle shed, a silo-pit to show how grass could be preserved and an apparatus for uprooting lantana bushes. In the Chitaldrug District an exhibition was held on a small scale. The educative value of such exhibitions cannot be over rated. They should be regarded as essential factors for the development of Agricultural and Industrial activities and the District Boards might devote special attention to them.

5. The subject of improving the Taluk and District Conferences was discussed at Kolar and Chitaldrug. The Sub-Committee which considered the subject at the former place passed

resolution as to the selection of members for the Conferences; the functions of such Conferences; and the constitution of a fund for each Conference. The resolution passed at the latter place was, that there was scope for improving the Conferences as at present held, that the scheme proposed by Mr. Krishnamurthi appeared to be impracticable and that the following improvements should be considered:

- (1) Careful preparation of lists of major and minor wants.
- (2) Review of progress achieved in this respect at the Taluk and District Board Meeting.
- (3) Appointment of Sub-Committees to deal with different subjects and the fixing of their responsibilities.
- (4) Ear-marking of a certain sum for each taluk for economic work.
- (5) Members, who should take part in the Conferences.
- (6) Holding of Conferences every year.

The question of defining clearly the object and scope of these Conferences so as to make them serve a more useful purpose than at present, is engaging the attention of Government.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Amendment of the grant of Legal or Heir certificates.

READ—

Government Order No. FL 4090—G. F. 6-21-329, dated the 17th February 1922, sanctioning the Comptroller's proposal for dispensing with the production of legal documents, such as Succession Certificates, Letters of Administration, Guardianship Certificates, etc., in the case of small investors in State Loans and authorising him to transfer bonds belonging to deceased holders to their heirs on the findings of Amildars and District Magistrates up to the limits of Rs. 1,500 and 5,000, respectively, pending the revision of the Securities Regulation.

ORDER NO. FL 4177-85—G. F. 5-22-41, DATED 8TH MARCH, 1923.

The Government are pleased to lay down the following rules for further regulating the procedure to be adopted by Magistrates in granting certificates in the cases referred to in the order read above.

Rules.

1. The Magistrate holding the enquiry will immediately, on receiving the reference cause notice or proclamation thereof containing the date and place of enquiry, particulars of the bond, deceased person, claimants, etc., to be served by beat of drum in the village or locality of the town where the deceased subscriber usually resided or worked for gain. In important cases where the amount is large enough to justify such a procedure and at the discretion of the Magistrate the notice may also be published in the local Gazette.
2. A copy of the notice or proclamation shall also be fixed to the Notice Board at the Court House and at the Village Chavadi or other public place in the village or locality of the town.
3. Where the probable claimants or heirs are known or suspected or are named by the applicant, the notice above referred to should be sent for service individually upon them.
4. The parties will be required to have their entire evidence, oral and documentary, ready at the time and place of enquiry.
5. The Magistrate will investigate the claims summarily, recording a memorandum of the evidence given by each witness, the other parties being at liberty to briefly cross-examine the deponents.
6. The Magistrate will then record his finding giving brief reasons therefor, and basing his decision on Hindu or Mahomedan Law whichever is applicable to the case and on equity and good conscience. A certificate based on such finding shall be granted to the rightful claimant or claimants.

7. The certificate granted by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate shall be countersigned by the District Magistrate, who may for the purpose of satisfying himself send for and peruse the records of the case. If the District Magistrate considers that the certificate has been improperly granted, he may after hearing further evidence, if necessary, grant a fresh certificate after recording his reasons briefly in the matter and forward it to the Comptroller.

8. Ordinarily only the copy of the order of the Magistrate containing the finding and the certificate are to be sent to the Comptroller. But the latter shall have power to call for the entire records for perusal when he considers it necessary.

9. The record connected with the enquiry shall be retained in the office of the enquiring Magistrate for a period of three years from the date on which the enquiry was completed and then destroyed.

Copies of the proceedings may be granted to parties under the Copyist Rules.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 12.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Reduction of Expenditure in the Amrut Mahal Department.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 1644-1710—Mily. 57-22-1, dated 30th August 1922, passing orders on the proposals of the Special Finance Committee for the reduction of expenditure in the Amrut Mahal Department and constituting a Committee to determine the additional blocks of land that might be thrown open for cultivation from out of the Amrut Mahal kavals.

2. Government Order No. P. 5404-16—Mily. 57-22, dated 4th January 1923, constituting a smaller Committee for submitting, after an inspection of the Amrut Mahal kavals, a report as to the kavals that might be retained for the Amrut Mahal Department.

3. Letters Nos. C. 2190—Gf. 22-23, dated 16th January 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding two lists received from the Special Officer appointed for the speedy disposal of darkhasts indicating (i) the additional Amrut Mahal kaval lands in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts that might be surrendered to the Revenue Department with advantage, and (ii) Amrut Mahal kaval lands in the Tumkur District which may be given to the Revenue Department in lieu of those already surrendered which are either not cultivable or for which there is likely to be no demand, and may be re-transferred to the Amrut Mahal Department and stating that these proposals have been agreed to by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent with slight modifications.

Letter No. C. 2190—Gf. 22-23, dated 1st March 1923, from the same officer, forwarding an extract of the resolution of the Committee on the subject:

ORDER No. P. 9686-99(2)—MILY. 200-22, DATED 17TH MARCH 1923.

The Committee recommend (i) that the proposals of the Special Officer as agreed to by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent may be accepted and an extent of 11,684 acres, 20 guntas of kaval lands as detailed in the appended lists might be ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department subject to the condition that till the lands are actually disposed of, the Amrut Mahal cattle should have the right of grazing and (ii) that 6,480 acres, 4 guntas out of the already surrendered land (as per list enclosed) may be given back to the Amrut Mahal Department.

2. In view of the great demand that is reported to exist for lands for cultivation, Government are pleased to accept the recommendations of the Committee. The lands to be surrendered should be transferred forthwith to the Revenue Department for being made available for cultivation.

3. The Revenue Commissioner will arrange for the sub-division of these lands into survey numbers of convenient sizes. Sales should be conducted as early as practicable after the proclamations are published in accordance with the instructions issued in Government Order No. R. 2378-88—L. R. 92-22-15, dated 23rd November 1922. As soon as a block is subdivided arrangements may immediately be made to bring the phoded numbers to sale without waiting for the sub-division of the other surrendered blocks. All the sales should be completed before the end of June 1923 and the purchasers put in possession not later than the end of July 1923.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Statement showing additional lands in the Amrut Mahal kavals agreed to be surrendered by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent.

Taluk	Name of kaval	Extent recommended for surrender by the Special Officer		Extent agreed to be surrendered by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent	
		A.	g.	A.	g.
1. Sira	Mudgere kaval	300	0	250	0
2. Tiptur	Liakkihalli kaval	400	0	300	0
Do	Ichanur	574	6	250	0
	(whole kaval.)				
3. Turuvekere	Purada kaval	370	32	(about) 200	0
Sub-Taluk.		(whole kaval.)			
4. Gubbi	Yerekaval	700	0	400	0
Do	Bidarekaval	600	0	400	0
Do	Bastikatte	300	0	200	0
Do	Bikkagudda	700	0	500	0
Do	Hindisgere	800	0	300	0
5. Tumkur	Karadagere	500	0	300	0
Do	Puradakatur	400	0	300	0
Do	Kottihalli	248	12	248	12
	Gulur Bore	800	0	400	0
6. Arsikere	Buchanahalli	400	0	500	0
	Habbanaghatta	200	0	200	0
7. Belur	Honnenahalli	800	0	2,419	20
	Total	8,093	10	7,167	32

Statement showing Amrut Mahal kaval lands agreed to be surrendered by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent in separate portions of the kavals in lieu of lands already surrendered.

Taluk	Name of kaval	Extent already ordered to be surrendered and which the Amrut Mahal Superintendent agrees to take back		Extent agreed to be now surrendered in exchange	
		A.	g.	A.	g.
1. Maddagiri	Badavanahalli kaval	3,328	25	1,416	28
2. Sira	Chiksandar kaval	548	15	600	0
3. Tiptur	Biderammanagudi kaval.	300	0	500	0
Do	Choudlapura kaval	2,000	0	1,600	(about)
4. Gubbi	Bidarehalli	303	4	400	do
	Total	6,480	4	4,516	28

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Rules relating to Game Shooting by British Soldiers and to the grant of Shooting Passes.

ORDER NO. P. 7241-50—POL. 120-22-2, DATED 23RD FEBRUARY 1923.

The following revised rules relating to game shooting by British soldiers and to the grant of shooting passes are communicated to the District Magistrates of Districts, the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore and the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, in continuation of Government Order No. J. 1745-54—Police 112-13-2, dated 12th December 1913.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

India Army Order No. 187, dated 1st March 1921.

REVISION OF THE RULES RELATING TO GAME SHOOTING
BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

It is notified that the Government of India have been pleased to approve of a revise of Appendix XXXV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, containing the rules relating to game shooting; and the grant of shooting passes to British Soldiers. The revised "Game Shooting Rules British Soldiers" have been reproduced in pamphlet form, *vide* paragraph 20 of the rules, for issue to all individuals and parties granted shooting passes.

2. Copies of the pamphlet will be issued by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, in bulk, direct to the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Commands and General Officers Commanding, Districts, for distribution on the scale shown in the margin. Indents to be furnished by these officers direct to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta. On receipt, the revised pamphlet will be taken into use at once and all copies of the obsolete shooting rules should be destroyed.

3. Copies of the pamphlet for individuals and parties belonging to Headquarters of formations and departments who may be granted shooting passes will be issued as required from the local Headquarters or Station Staff Office, as the case may be and returned thereto on the expiry of the pass. For this purpose Headquarters offices will maintain a stock of these pamphlets, the number to be fixed by the General Officer Commanding.

4. To enable all concerned to keep up the authorised number, copies of the pamphlet to replace deficiencies will be obtained direct from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, from time to time, as a free issue.

5. General Officers Commanding will draw the attention of all Officers Commanding British units arriving in India to this order immediately on arriving at their destination, and will take necessary steps to obtain from the Officer Commanding Station concerned, the copies of the pamphlet left behind by the British unit leaving India, *vide* paragraph 710 Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

W. S. DELAMAIN, LIEUT. GENERAL,
Adjutant-General in India.

IMPORTANT.

All copies of this pamphlet should be periodically amended in accordance with the corrections to Appendix XXXV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, which appear in the Quarterly Appendices to India Army Orders.

2. When a British unit leaving the Indian establishment is relieved, the copies of this pamphlet in charge of the unit will be dealt with in accordance with paragraph 10, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

APPENDIX XXXV.

(Referred to in paragraph 90.)

GAME SHOOTING RULES (BRITISH SOLDIERS).

1. The following rules are to be observed by all ranks in connection with the granting of shooting passes to, and the possession of sporting arms by, all persons subject to the Army Act who are under the rank of an officer.

2. A copy of these rules and of any special civil rules which pertain to the district; also a list of prohibited localities, animals and birds, will be hung up in a conspicuous place in every barrack-room. Twice a year (in April and October) rules 5, 6, 11-A, 12, 19 to 39, inclusive, and 45 to 45-C, inclusive will be read on parade, and the attention of the troops drawn to the necessity of making themselves acquainted with the remaining rules, and to the serious consequences of any infringement of them.

3. No shooting passes will be issued to troops disembarking in India until, after their arrival at their destination, these rules, together with the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds, have been read to them on parade.

4. Officers Commanding Stations will ascertain from the Civil District Officer (in the case of Indian States from the Political Officer):—

- (a) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden;
- (b) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred, or are protected by the establishment of a close season;
- (c) whether any special rules have been published by the civil authorities of the district;

and will ensure that the above are made known to all units or departments under their command.

In the case of troops about to march such information will be obtained by the officer commanding the unit in direct communication with the Civil or Political Officers of the District through which the troops are to march.

Possession and issue of Fire-arms.

5. With the exception of rifles kept for match shooting, the only shooting weapons which British Soldiers are permitted to own are such as are intended and used for sporting purposes. The possession of revolvers, pistols of all sorts, and weapons which do not fulfil the conditions specified in this rule, is absolutely forbidden.

6. A soldier, who is ineligible for a shooting pass, is not permitted to become the owner of a sporting fire-arm. If he already owns one it will not be issued to him except for cleaning or repairing.

7. All fire-arms and made-up cartridges used for sporting purposes whether private property or issued by Government will be kept in the store-room in charge of the senior N. C. O. of the squadron, battery, or company, who will personally superintend their issue and return. This rule is applicable to "Quackenbush" and similar miniature rifles.

8. The senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery or company will only issue arms and cartridges on the production of either:—

- (a) A shooting pass on I. A. F. L-1181.
- (b) The certificate (I. A. F. L-1181A.) mentioned in Rule 18 (a), or

- (c) A written permit from the squadron, battery, or company commander for the issue of arms or ammunition, for a purpose other than game shooting (such as cleaning, repairs, or testing on a range). The permit will show the purpose and period for which the issue is sanctioned, and such period will not extend beyond the day of issue except when necessary to enable men to take their arms to another station.

On the return of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone, all fire-arms issued from the store-room and all unused made-up cartridges will be made over to this non-commissioned officer, who will sign for their receipt on the back of the shooting pass, or certificate, which will then be forwarded to the regimental or battery office. On the return of fire-arms or

ammunition issued under (c), he will receipt the permit and return it to the officer commanding the squadron, battery, or company.

9. All arms kept for sporting purposes will be entered on the "daily state" of the corps or detachment; and will be shown as "present" "on pass" or "absent."

10. All gunpowder used for loading or reloading sporting cartridges will be kept in the magazine of the unit and issued from and returned thereto under the usual rules. When in the magazine the powder will be contained in the usual flasks or tins in which purchased, and these again placed in an ordinary kit box under lock and key. The total quantity of gunpowder placed in the magazine should be restricted as much as possible, and will never exceed 50 lbs. The flasks or tins containing powder are never to be opened in or near the magazine. Filling cartridges will not be permitted in barrack-rooms; this should be done in the open air.

11. A copy of rules 7 to 10 will be hung up in every squadron, battery, or company store-room.

Use of Sporting Fire-arms.

11-A. Unless the soldier is in possession of a shooting pass, all shooting of any kind with sporting arms is forbidden, with the exception that a soldier may be permitted to test a sporting fire-arm on a musketry range, under the permit mentioned in rule 8 (c), provided that when such test is allowed all the rules for safety laid down in Musketry Regulations, Part I, are being observed on the range.

Shooting passes.

12. No soldier is permitted to carry fire-arms for sporting purposes or join a shooting party without being in possession of an arms license and a shooting pass (I. A. F. L-1181).

Nor is he permitted to have sporting fire-arms in his possession for any purpose without one of the certificates mentioned in rule 8. Shooting passes will only be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers, and to private soldiers possessing at least one good conduct badge. They will only be granted to steady men competent to handle fire-arms.

13. Soldiers of and above the rank of sergeant may be granted passes to shoot alone, provided that the officer granting the pass is satisfied that the soldier has sufficient knowledge of the language to enable him to converse with the inhabitants, or that he will be accompanied by a qualified Indian interpreter. In the case of other ranks passes will only be granted to a party of not less than three and not more than six, one of whom shall be in charge of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by one or more Indians qualified to act as interpreter, whose names will be entered on the pass.

14. All shooting passes will be issued on I. A. F. L-1181.

They will be granted by the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment to which the men belong or are attached, who will keep a record of all passes issued.

The following will be entered on the pass:—

- (1) The names of the party, the soldier in charge, and the interpreter (s).
- (2) The places up to a maximum of three, at which the camps will be located, and the approximate dates for each camp.
- (3) The specifications of the arms and ammunition to be carried.
- (4) Any special prohibitions, restrictions, etc., mentioned in Rules 4 (a) and (b) and 14A.

The above and the certificate on the face of the pass will be signed by the squadron, section, or company officer. He will then have the arms and ammunition inspected by the Armourer Sergeant who will sign the certificate as to their complying with Rules 5, 15 and 27.

In the case of a battery, the arms will be inspected by an armament artificer, if available otherwise by the section officer.

The shooting pass will finally be countersigned by the officer commanding unit, department or detachment.

14A. When troops are marching through an Indian State, the issue of shooting passes will be restricted to within a distance of ten miles from camp.

15. No shooting pass will be granted in respect of a rifle or carbine which carries Government ammunition or is sighted over 300 yards.

16. Shooting passes as a rule will not extend to more than 14 days, but special passes for periods not exceeding one month may, with the sanction of the Bde. or Divl. Commr., be granted to men known to be experienced sportsmen.

16A. The wearing of plain clothes may be sanctioned at the discretion of the officer issuing the pass, on which any such permission will be endorsed.

17. Prior to the issue of a shooting pass which is to extend over three days, the officer commanding by whom it is to be granted will forward it completed, but unsigned, to the District Officer (Political Officer) of the Civil District (Indian State) in which the party wish to shoot. Should there be no objection to the issue of the pass the District Officer (Political Officer) will enter such remarks as may be necessary as to prohibited areas or animals, countersign and return the pass to the officer commanding. He will also, should the District not be that in which the shooting party are stationed, forward a copy of any special local rules.

The party will not be allowed to start until the pass has been received back and handed over to the soldier in charge.

18. In the case of men who wish to shoot at a distance from their own stations the following will be the procedure:—

- (a) If the men wish to proceed to a military station on furlough, with the intention of there spending a portion of their time shooting, their commanding officer will first ascertain from the military authorities at that station whether there is any objection to the men being granted furlough for this purpose, and, if not, to what unit they will be attached. Should there be no objection the party will then be furnished with the usual I. A. F. L.-1180 to which will be attached a certificate (I. A. F. L.-1181A) to the effect that the men are eligible for a shooting pass and that they are permitted to carry (but not to use) sporting arms pending the issue of the shooting pass. This certificate will specify the actual arms and amount of ammunition to be taken, and will be the authority to the non-commissioned officer in charge to issue the arms and ammunition to the party, after the armourer sergeant has notified thereon that the arms are in good condition and not contrary to rule. The officer commanding the unit to which they are attached will be responsible that the rules concerning the safe custody of arms and ammunition are complied with, and will take the necessary steps for issuing the shooting pass. If the shooting party return to the unit to which they are attached before returning to their own station, they will be furnished with a permit under rule 8 (c) as authority for the possession of fire-arms on the return journey.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN 18 (a).

I. A. F. L.-1181A.

CERTIFICATE AUTHORISING POSSESSION OF SPORTING FIRE-ARMS.

No shooting is permitted under this certificate.

NOTE.—This certificate and the fire-arms mentioned thereon are to be handed over to the unit to which the party is attached immediately on arrival.

Unit or Department.

Names of party.

1. (In charge.)

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Have permission to be in the possession of the following fire-arms and ammunition

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Ammunition

from date for the purpose of proceeding on furlough to

Armourer-Sergeant's certificate.

I certify that I have this day examined the fire-arms and ammunition specified. They are in good condition and not of a kind prohibited by rule.

Armourer-Sergeant (or Battery or departmental officer).

Date.....

The above are all eligible for shooting passes.

Signed.....

Officer Commanding Company.
Countersigned.

Officer Commanding.

Date.....

- (b) If the party wishes to proceed solely for shooting and does not need to halt at any military station, the O. C. of the unit, department or detachment will carry out the procedure laid down in rule 17. Before the party starts the O. C. will notify the nearest military authorities to the place where the party proposes to shoot, that a shooting pass has been issued, giving names, date and locality.

19. These rules are issued to all concerned in pamphlet form. A copy, as well as a copy of all local civil rules, will be issued with each shooting pass.

Rules to be observed by shooting parties or soldiers shooting alone.

20. The soldier in charge of the party will carry the shooting pass, a copy of these rules, and of any local civil rules. He will produce them when reasonably required to do so and will, on return to barracks or camp, at once hand them over to the senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery, or Company to which he belongs or is attached.

21. Men granted furlough to a military station with a view to their obtaining a shooting pass, will immediately on their arrival report themselves to the unit to which they are to be attached and will hand over the sporting fire-arms in their possession and the certificate entitling them to carry them.

22. No fire-arms or ammunition not specified on the pass will be carried or used.

23. Shooting parties will camp only in the actual places named in their pass, and will not shoot outside a radius of five miles of the camp.

24. (a) One member may be left in charge of the camp.

(b) When there are two or more interpreters, the shooting party may, while actually shooting, be divided into smaller parties of not less than two soldiers, each party being accompanied by an interpreter. These smaller parties will rejoin the main party before night.

24A. With the exceptions mentioned in rule 24 the members of a shooting party or of the smaller parties referred to in (b) above must not separate.

Soldiers of a party will be considered to have separated if they cannot at all times—

(1) Communicate verbally with each other.

(2) Join each other at once, if necessary.

25. Shooting within the immediate vicinity of any barracks or military camp is forbidden. Arms will not be loaded till the shooting ground is reached, and will be unloaded as soon as the party leaves off shooting. The soldier in charge of the party, or in his absence, the senior soldier present, will inspect each arm to see that this has been done.

26. No person not named in the pass, except shikaris and game coolies, may accompany a shooting party or soldier shooting alone.

27. No 'solid' bullets will be used for sporting purposes, but only such as are so constructed ("split", or "hollow") as to break up on striking.

28. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger.

29. Shooting at night is forbidden, except in forests.

30. Shooting is forbidden in Government reserved forests without a special permit from the forest officer, which will be obtained through the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment.

31. Entering cultivation in pursuit of game is forbidden except when the members of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone have been specially requested to do so by the owners of the crops. Under no circumstances is game to be fired at when in high crops.

32. No member of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone will address or enter into conversation with any Indian woman.

33. No shooting is permitted within 500 yards of any village, house, temple or enclosure. No member of a shooting party or soldier shooting alone is permitted to enter such places. If it is necessary to obtain supplies from a village, the interpreter, shikari, or game coolies may be employed for the purpose.

34. Shooting at the following animals and birds is forbidden :—

(a) Hinds, does, monkeys and dogs.

(b) Animals and birds entered in any "prohibited" list on the shooting pass.

(c) Peafowl and pig, except by special permission entered on the shooting pass.

35. Shooting in any locality entered as "prohibited" on the shooting pass is forbidden.

36. All special local rules made by the civil authorities will be observed by shooting parties or soldiers shooting alone.

37. If any member of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone commits any act resulting in injury to person or property, or is concerned in an affray with Indians, the party or soldier shooting alone will return to barracks or camp without delay, after reporting the occurrence, if possible, to the nearest civil authorities.

On return to barracks or camp the soldier in charge of the shooting party or the soldier shooting alone will at once report the occurrence to the senior non-commissioned officer of the squadron, battery or company of the unit to which he belongs or is attached, who will at once inform the officer commanding unit or detachment.

38. Should the party be shooting at a distance from their own station they will proceed at once to the nearest military station and report the occurrence to the officer commanding station.

39. On return to barracks or camp from any cause, all sporting fire-arms and ammunition will be at once handed over to the non-commissioned officer responsible for their safe custody.

Procedure for dealing with cases of breaches of the Shooting Rules, injury to persons and property, or affrays with Indians.

40. In the case of—

(a) Any act committed by a member of a shooting party or by a soldier shooting alone resulting in injury to person or property, or

(b) any affray between Indians and members of a shooting party or a soldier shooting alone,

the officer commanding the unit, department or detachment will at once report the facts, so far as known, and full details of the action taken to the officer commanding the station, who will forward a telegraphic report and thereafter detailed reports in accordance with item 282—B. A. F. Z. 2000 to the authorities therein specified.

The officer commanding station will be kept fully informed as to the progress of the investigation of the case. He will also be supplied with a copy of any complaint received.

41. In any such case as is referred to in Rule 40, the officer commanding unit, department or detachment will at once apply for the assembly of a court of enquiry, which will commence a thorough and searching investigation, with a view to obtaining the clearest possible narrative of the case, while the event is still fresh. If a court of enquiry cannot be assembled, the commanding officer himself will conduct the investigation.

In this investigation every endeavour will be made to make clear whether any, and if so which, of these rules have been broken. Particulars of any such breaches will be recorded in the proceedings or report.

The proceedings or report, in duplicate, will be forwarded to the Divisional Commander.

42. The commanding officer will also communicate freely with the District Magistrate, and if the case is taken up by the civil authorities, will give them every possible assistance in their investigation. He will also communicate with the medical officer who first attended any person (soldier or civilian), wounded in any such case, and request him to inform him of the nature and extent of the injuries received and their probable ultimate result.

43. When any injury to person or property, or any affray with Indians is reported at a military station, and soldiers belonging to another station are implicated, the procedure laid down for the investigation of such occurrences will be carried out at the station at which the report is made: in the case of men attached to a unit in the station, by the officer commanding that unit; and in the case of other men, under the orders of the Officer Commanding station: the soldiers or soldier being detained for the purpose.

On receipt of the proceedings or report of the investigation, should it appear that an offence has been committed, the Divisional Commander will decide whether further action will be taken at the station at which the report was made, or at the station to which the men belong.

Should the case be dealt with, at the station to which the men belong the proceedings or report of the preliminary investigation and any other information bearing on the case will be forwarded direct to the officer commanding station concerned.

Disciplinary action in such cases as are referred to in Rules 40 and 45.

44. A commanding officer will not deal summarily with any of the cases referred to in Rule 45, nor, without the sanction of the Divisional Commander, with any of the cases referred to in Rule 40.

45. When in the opinion of the Divisional Commander it appears that a soldier has been guilty of—

- (1) Shooting, carrying arms for sporting purposes, or joining a shooting party or soldier shooting alone, without being in possession of a shooting pass; or
- (2) Committing a breach of these rules which has led to injury to person or property, or an affray with Indians;

he is to be tried by court-martial.

If convicted, he will be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. This penalty may, after five years, be remitted by the Divisional Commander.

45-A. When a court-martial is to be held under these rules, should the summary of evidence disclose a civil offence, the charge will be referred, through the Divisional Commander, before trial is ordered, to the Deputy Judge Advocate General concerned, who will advise on the case. The proceedings or report of the preliminary investigation will be forwarded with the other documents in connection with the case.

Should no civil offence be disclosed the charge will be framed under Section 40 of the Army Act, and the rule infringed will be specified in the particulars of the charge and produced by a witness before the court.

45-B. The results of court-martial or of civil cases arising out of offences against these rules will be reported to Army Headquarters for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India.

45-C. If any breach of these rules or any act committed by a member of a shooting party result in material damage to person or property, or in an affray with Indians, or should breaches of the rules be prevalent in any unit, department, or detachment, shooting passes may be prohibited, in the unit, etc., at the discretion of the Divisional Commander, for a period not exceeding two years.

Such prohibition will be published in Divisional orders, and reported to Army Headquarters, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India.

46. All military subordinates (departmental or non-departmental), including Assistant Surgeons, I.M.D., will be held responsible that they make themselves fully acquainted with these rules.

47. Shooting passes will be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments (including I. M. D.) and non-departmental soldiers of the Unattached List, by their immediate commanding officer, in accordance with these rules so far as they may be applicable. Standing passes for a maximum period of six months, but subject to the rules relating to prohibited localities, animals and birds and to the other restrictions referred to in these rules may be granted to subordinates of the M. W. S. who are not employed in cantonments. In every case the officer granting the pass is responsible for seeing that the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds is duly entered on the pass.

48. Warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments (including I. M. D.), and non-departmental soldiers of the Unattached List granted a shooting pass will, before proceeding, have all the fire-arms, which are entered on their pass, examined by the officer who signed the pass, or by an armourer if one is available in the station.

Instructions to Civil and Political authorities.

49. The following are the orders of the Government of India to the civil and political authorities in connection with the foregoing rules:—

- (i) The civil authorities will periodically explain the substance of the rules and orders in simple language to the inhabitants of all villages and tracts where British soldiers are in the habit of shooting, warning them that soldiers are on no account to be attacked or molested, and that any such offences will be severely punished. The inhabitants therefore will have no excuse for interfering unwarrantably with members of a shooting party.

- (ii) The district or political officer will impress on zemindars, headmen, landlords and police, that they must use their endeavours to prevent disputes with, or the molestation of, any member of a shooting party, and that complaints are to be reported to the proper authorities by the villagers, who must not take the law into their own hands.

- (iii) When the district or political officer receives notice, under rule 17, of the probable visit of a shooting party, he will at once inform the headmen and village police.
- (iv) The district or political officer will, on the arrival of troops in a civil district or Indian State, at once inform the officer commanding such troops of the prohibited localities, animals and birds and of any special civil rules pertaining to the district.
- (v) When a complaint is made by a villager against any member of a shooting party the district or political officer will at once report the matter to the officer commanding of the soldiers concerned.
- (vi) If possible, disputes between members of a shooting party and villagers will be investigated by a European magistrate, or police officer not below the rank of Superintendent, and such cases will be tried by a district or joint magistrate. The officer commanding concerned will be informed by the district officer of cases not cognisable by the police, or where prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities. The officer commanding will thereupon take such action as may be necessary.
- (vii) The rules for soldiers provide for the punishment of a corps or detachment, or district, in the event of the offenders not being discovered. A similar responsibility may be enforced upon villages where affrays with British soldiers have occurred, if the villagers generally, or considerable number of them, have made an unwarranted attack upon a shooting party, but the actual offenders have not been brought to justice. The villagers will be warned that in all such cases they are liable by law to have extra police quartered upon them at their own expense.

APPENDIX "A."

SHOOTING PASS.

I. A. F. L. 1181

Gratis.

Corps

Names of party—

1. (In charge)
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

accompanied by
(Interpreter).

carrying fire-arms as specified below :—

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

I have permission to be absent from quarters,

from to
for the purpose of camping at*
and at and shooting within a radius of five miles of those places.

[NOTE.—This pass covers shooting only in the place or places here mentioned.]

Armourer Sergeant or battery

or departmental officer.

Date

I certify that the men above-named are eligible for a shooting pass, and that they are steady men competent to handle fire-arms. I have also pointed out to them the danger of pointing a gun, loaded or not, at any one. I have this day personally read out to them the rules printed on the back of this pass. I am satisfied that they understand the rules, and that above-named is qualified to act as interpreter.

Office
Stamp.

I certify that I have this day examined the fire-arms specified. Each is in good condition and not of a kind prohibited by Rule 15 of Rules relating to game shooting (Appendix XXXV, A. R. I., Volume II).

I also certify that the following are the :—
Prohibited animals and birds.

Prohibited all the year.	Prohibited for close season only.	Prohibited localities +
Peafowl.		
Hinds and does.		
Monkeys.		
Dogs.		

Station.....

Date.....

Squadron, battery, section or company officer.
Pass countersigned.

Station.....

Date.....

Commanding.

*Not more than three camps shall be specified.

†A Government reserved forest is prohibited locality unless the forest officer concerned has granted a special permit for shooting therein.

‡Except when permitted by special orders endorsed on this pass.

Railway certificate. Annexure to L. A. F. L-1181.

To Station Master.....

Certified that the above..... men of the..... have
(Number) (Corps)

been granted leave to proceed at their own expense to..... (station) on
sporting leave.

Station.....

Date.....

Commanding.

(See instructions on reverse.)

NOTE—This certificate must be retained by the Station Master for submission to audit in support of the issue of tickets at concession rates.

*Rules which must be carefully read and strictly observed by all Soldiers using this
Shooting Pass.*

(i) The Soldier in charge of the party **MUST** always carry this Pass and will produce it whenever reasonably required to do so.

He **MUST** also be in possession of a copy of the Shooting Rules and any local civil rules.

(ii) Shooting parties **MUST** camp only in the places named in their Pass. They **MUST NOT** shoot outside a radius of 5 miles from their camp.

(iii) One member of the party may remain in charge of the camp.

(iv) When shooting the following points **MUST** be carefully remembered :—

| **DONT** separate, unless you have an interpreter to accompany each party.

| **DONT** get so far apart that you cannot easily communicate with one another or join each other at once if necessary.

| **DONT** address or get into conversation with any Indian woman.

| **DONT** shoot within 500 yards of any village, house, temple, or enclosure.

| **DONT** trespass on or shoot over crops.

| **DONT** enter any villages but send in our shikari or interpreter if you require supplies.

| **DONT** shoot at :—

(a) Hinds, does, monkeys or dogs.

(b) Any birds or animals shown as prohibited on your pass;

(c) Peafowl or pig unless your pass gives you special permission.

(v) If any one of the party commits any act resulting in injury to a person or property or is concerned in any affray with Indians, return to camp or barracks at once and report the occurrence to the nearest civil authorities if possible.

Office
Stamp.

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APPENDIX "B."

CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS TOWARDS INDIANS.

Notes for the information and guidance of soldiers out shooting. By H. H. Risley, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E. (afterwards Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.), late Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and Director of Ethnography of India.

The following instructions are prescribed for observation by warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates in their dealings with Indians when out shooting under the pass rules. The facts and beliefs upon which the instructions are based are given in the illustrations.

The Compiler believes that most of the misunderstandings that arise between British soldiers and inhabitants of India are due to ignorance on both sides. The soldier does not know what is likely to give offence; the Indian assumes that some act which hurts his feelings has been done on purpose to annoy him. The following notes attempt to reduce the occasions for disagreement by explaining some of the customs, beliefs and superstitions which form a large part of the daily life of the Indian villager. When the holders of shooting passes realize that many usages which may strike them at first sight as absurd are looked upon by inhabitants of India as extremely sacred, and that interference with them may cause a man to be put out of caste or to be fined heavily for no fault of his own, the compiler is confident that they will make it a point of honour to treat them with proper respect.

- (1) Temples and mosques should not be approached. Soldiers should also avoid the neighbourhood of--
 - (a) shrines, which may assume various forms ranging from a masonry building to a shapeless lump of clay, and may usually be recognised by the presence of flags or streamers, smears of vermilion, images or pictures of snakes, and holes or niches for lamps;
 - (b) cemeteries or isolated tombs or graves;
 - (c) burning ghats;
 - (d) trees, rocks or other objects which are marked with vermilion, or on or near which flags have been erected, cotton rags tied or offerings placed;
 - (e) any strange looking object which may be connected with religious or superstitious observances.
- (2) Soldiers should be careful not to eat in the neighbourhood of temples, shrines or houses and in no circumstances should they offer food to natives, either adults or children. In this connection they should bear in mind that beef is an abomination to Hindus and pork to Muhammadans. Tobacco is equally repugnant to Sikhs and it is not right to smoke near a Sikh place of worship or, if it can be avoided, in the company of Sikhs.
- (3) Indians should not be approached or looked at when they are engaged in cooking or in eating their food.
- (4) Wells should be avoided as much as possible and in no circumstances should the buckets attached to the well be used for drawing water. If water is required from a village well, the guide should be sent to get it.
- (5) Soldiers should not attempt to borrow earthen or metal drinking vessels for their own use, since the earthen vessels would have to be destroyed and the metal ones would require ceremonial purification.
- (6) Soldiers should be careful not to shoot on sacred tanks; such tanks can usually be recognised--
 - (a) by their having a small temple or shrine on the bank;
 - (b) by a pole planted in the middle of the tank with an iron trident or wheel on the top of it.

Nor should they fire at birds when sitting on sacred trees, such as the pipal or banian.

- (7) Bathing ghats should be avoided, as they are frequented by women, both for bathing and for drawing water.
- (8) Soldiers should avoid as far as possible taking any notice of either women or children. In the case of the former their motives are apt to be regarded with suspicion, while any attention shown to the latter is thought to cast upon them the evil-eye.
- (9) A hookah belonging to an Indian should never be touched, as it would be polluted and would have to be destroyed.
- (10) Soldiers should avoid having anything to do with devotees, religious mendicants and fakirs.

- (11) Soldiers should bear in mind that dogs are regarded by both Hindus and Muhammadans as unclean animals and should not allow their dogs to go near Indians or their houses. They should also remember that pariah dogs, though apparently ownerless, are useful in guarding villages at night, and that Indians object strongly to their being shot without sufficient cause.
- (12) Threshing floors are sacred, especially when threshing or winnowing is going on, and should not be approached.
- (13) Hindus of the Bishnoi sect object strongly, on religious grounds, to the destruction of life in any form. Villages occupied wholly or partially by members of this sect are to be found in various districts in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and care should be taken to avoid shooting on their lands; (*vide* para 4 of the rules).

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. INTRODUCTORY.—For the purpose of these illustrations there may be said to be representatives of five non-Christian religions in India:—

- (a) Hindus, who worship many gods.
- (b) Muhammadans, who worship only one God.
- (c) and (d) Jains and Buddhists, who recognise no God at all, but revere a number of men who are supposed to have attained a special spiritual condition.
- (e) Animists, who worship an indefinite number of spirits or powers, mostly evil.

Hindus build temples with pointed tops, Muhammadans have mosques with domes and a varying number of minarets. Jain and Buddhist temples may be known by their fluted domes usually surmounted by flags or brass emblems.

Animists have no temples but respect and fear a large number of natural objects, such as rocks, trees, rivers, waterfalls, etc., especially those which have something unusual in their appearance.

Members of all the religions recognise a number of subordinate deities, saints, spirits, and the like, to whom are erected shrines which soldiers should on no account meddle with. Instances of these irregular forms of worship are given in the next paragraph.

2. SHRINES AND SYMBOLS.—These are connected with the miscellaneous religious observances described below:—

- (a) WORSHIP OF THE SUN AND MOON.—In many places rude representations of the sun and moon are carved on wooden pillars which are worshipped near a village. The Swastika or crooked cross, representing the sun, is painted on the walls beside the door post to keep off the evil-eye, and appears in the form of two cross strokes with a daub of plaster on the shrine of the village god.
- (b) WORSHIP OF THE EARTH.—In some districts a drum smeared with red lead forms part of the worship of the earth. In others a small hut of clods about a foot high, covered with fresh grass and supported by two posts, is erected at the edge of a field intended for the spring harvest as the temple of Ma-chandri or mother earth.
- (c) WORSHIP OF RIVERS AND SPRINGS.—Khwaja Khizr, the god of water and the patron deity of boatmen, is worshipped all over India by sitting afloat on a river or tank a little raft of grass with a lighted lamp placed upon it. Hot springs are everywhere sacred and should not be meddled with or approached.

(d) WORSHIP OF VILLAGE GODS.—

- (i) In many villages Mahamai or the great mother has a shrine consisting of a low flat mound of earth with seven knobs of coloured clay at the head or west side. Sometimes a flag is erected in front to the east.
- ii) The monkey god, Hanuman, is supposed to have power to scare evil spirits from his votaries and a rude image of him smeared with oil and red ochre is frequently met with in Hindu villages. He is the patron of wrestlers and at every wrestling place a platform smeared with cow-dung or earth is erected in his honour.
- (iii) Bhimsen is also a village guardian and is represented:—
 - (a) by a piece of iron fixed in a stone or in a tree;
 - (b) by a stone daubed with vermilion;
 - (c) by two posts of wood standing three or four feet high;
 - (d) by stone pillars called Bhimlath or Bhim's clubs.

(iv) The shrine of the god of the village is generally a small square building of brick masonry with a bulb-shaped top, sometimes surmounted by an iron spike. A red flag hung on a neighbouring tree marks its position and there are usually a few carved stones lying about which the villagers rub with vermilion and oil as an act of worship. Another form of the shrine is a pile of stones under an ancient sacred tree. Near these shrines are found little clay images of elephants and horses and clay bowls with short legs, while on the neighbouring trees are hung miniature cots to commemorate the recovery of a patient from small-pox or other infectious disease. Sometimes the shrine of the village god is a rude building of mud or bamboo and straw, roofed with grass thatch; inside is a small platform, known as the seat of the god, on which water is placed in the earthen bowls already described, and jakes, milk and flowers are offered. Elsewhere the abode of the village god is marked by cross stakes of wood driven into the ground on the edge of the cultivated lands. In southern India the village god Ayenar is represented by a rudely carved human figure; painted, a reddish colour, sitting or riding with his two wives under a rough stone canopy. In Bengal the Sonthals erect a piece of split bamboo about 3 feet high as the *Sipzhi* or sentinel of the village, while the Gonds use two carved posts for the same purpose.

(e) **WORSHIP OF GODS OF DISEASE.**—The goddess of cholera is worshipped in the form of a block of stone roughly hewn into the semblance of the human figure or is represented by a fragment of rough stone daubed with red ochre and placed beneath the boughs of an ancient banian tree. In one province a similar goddess known as Banspati Mai or the mistress of the jungle, has a shrine in the form of a pile of stones and branches to which every passer-by contributes. In another, Ghentu, the god of itch, is represented by a broken earthenware cooking pot daubed with lime and turmeric with a branch or two of the Ghentu plant and a cocoanut broomstick. Mutua Deo, the god of fevers, is represented by a heap of stones inside the village to which a pig is sacrificed when fever prevails. Hardaul Lala, the god of cholera, has a shrine outside the village with a stone figure of the god on horseback, decorated with flags. The demon of cattle disease is warded off by wisps of straw tied round the trunk of acacia trees.

(f) **WORSHIP OF ANCESTORS.**—All through the central portion of India slabs of stone are set up in the neighbourhood of villages as a resting place for dead ancestors, at which daily offerings of food are made.

(g) **WORSHIP OF SUTTEES.**—All over Upper India small shrines in honour of suttees, or women who burnt themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands, are found on the banks of tanks. These shrines often take the form of a monument on which is carved the warrior on his charger with his wife standing behind him and the sun and moon on either side. Sometimes a snake is carved as if it were coming out of the tomb.

(h) **WORSHIP OF PIR OR SAINTS.**—Both Musalmans and Hindus worship indiscriminately a number of militant saints. There are popularly supposed to be five *pirs* and low caste Hindus worship them in the form of five wooden pegs set up in the courtyards of the houses. Then members of a well known criminal tribe build an altar in the shape of a tomb and offer to the *pirs* a fowl and some thin cakes which are given to a Muhammadan beggar who goes about beating a drum. In another form of this worship an iron bar, robed in red cloth and adorned with flowers, represents Ghazi Miyan and is taken from door to door, drums being beaten and grain collected from the villagers. In many villages of the Punjab, *Sakhi Sarwar* has a plastered brick shrine with a high dome and low minarets or pillars and a masonry platform in front. *Guga Pir*, the Governor of the snakes, is represented on horseback with a long staff in his hand round which a snake is coiled. *Teja Ji*, another god of the same character, is depicted as a man on horseback whose tongue is being bitten by a snake. *Nagardeno*, a saint who protects cattle, is represented in villages by a three-pronged pike or trident set up on a platform, and when cows are milked for the first time the milk is offered to him. *Kalu Kahar*, the son of a *Kahar* girl who by magical charms compelled King Solomon to marry her, is extensively worshipped in the Maratha country as a protector of cattle. His symbol is a stick covered with peacock's feathers to which offerings of food are made.

(i) **WORSHIP OF THE MALEVOLENT DEAD.**—In many villages small platforms are built with rows of saucer-like holes into which milk and Ganges water are poured while lamps are lit and Brahmans watch to conciliate the Gayal or sonless ghost, the spirit of a man who died without a son to perform his funeral rites. In the hills the wild huntsman *Airi*, the ghost of a man who was killed

while hunting, has his temples in deserted places, a trident representing the god and a number of surrounding stones his followers. In jungle districts the Baghaut or ghost of a man who is killed by a tiger has a shrine consisting of a heap of stones or branches near a pathway in the jungle. Every passer-by adds to the pile and the Baiga or jungle priest offers upon it a pig or a cock or some spirits, and lights a little lamp there occasionally.

Spirits, it is believed, cannot sit on the ground and for this reason near certain shrines two pegs or bricks are set up for the spirit to sit on, or a bamboo is hung for the spirit to perch on when he visits the place. For the same reason the Oraons hang up an urn containing the bones of a dead man on a post in front of the house in order that his spirit, finding a comfortable resting place in the urn, may not enter the house and annoy the living.

(j) **WORSHIP OF TREES.**—Many trees are regarded as sacred in India, for reasons which need not be entered upon here. On account of this sanctity many Indian tribes bury their dead in trees. The Khasias and Nagas of Assam lay the body in the hollow trunk of a tree or hang it in a coffin to the branches. The Mariya Gonds of the Central Provinces tie the corpse to a tree and burn it. Among the Maler of the Sonthal Parganas, priests, whose ghosts are apt to be troublesome, are laid under trees and covered with leaves. In the south of India when a man is worried by a spirit, he calls in a sorcerer who imprisons the spirit in a tree, at the foot of which is placed a stone, the size of a coconut, surrounded with other small stones, while the tree and the large stone are smeared with red lead, red powder and frankincense.

Among the sacred trees the most important are the following:—

The Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) which is worshipped by high caste Hindu women every month by watering its roots, smearing the trunk with red lead and ground sandal wood, and putting at the foot copper coins or sweetmeats which are the perquisite of beggars. Sometimes a string of cotton is twisted round the trunk and vessels of water are hung from the branches for the souls of the dead to drink from.

The Banian (*Ficus indica*) is also sacred and is worshipped in much the same way as the pipal.

In the Punjab the leaves of the Siras (*Acacia sirisa*) are hung up on a rope crossing the village cattle path to ward off epidemics, together with a tile on which magic words are written and rude models of wooden sandals, a rake, ploughshare and other agricultural implements, which are believed to scare the demon who brings the plague.

The Tulsi or Basil (*Ocimum sanctum*) is sacred to Vishnu, and is usually planted on small masonry pillars near houses.

(k) **WORSHIP OF ANIMALS.**—A number of animals are regarded as sacred by Indians, and soldiers should be careful not to shoot at or molest any of those mentioned below or in the local lists except snakes and tigers.

SNAKES.—Snakes are generally sacred because of their mysterious power, because they are believed to protect houses and treasure, and because they are supposed to live a long time, and to be very wise. In the Punjab hills every house-holder has an image of a snake in charge of his homestead, and in Southern India similar images are very largely worshipped in the outskirts of villages.

Cows.—Although the worship of the cow by the Hindus is comparatively modern, their prejudices on the subject are extremely strong. To kill, injure or insult a cow is regarded as the most serious of all crimes and the slaughter of kine is expressly prohibited in many Hindu states. Bulls are also sacred, especially those which have been dedicated to Siva and branded on the right hind quarter with the mark of his trident.

MONKEYS are sacred as the embodiment of the god Hanuman.

RATS.—In Western India the rat is sacred as the animal on which the God Ganesha rides, and it is considered a great sin to kill a rat.

SQUIRRELS.—The squirrel is sacred because it helped the god Rama to build a bridge between India and Ceylon when he went to recover his wife Sita from the demon Ravana. In gratitude for this service Rama stroked the squirrel, leaving the marks of three fingers on his back, and ordained that no man should kill him.

TIGERS.—In Mirzapur and in the Central Provinces the Gond tiger-deity Gansam Deo has a shrine in the form of a platform of mud outside the village on which water pots and clay figures of horses and elephants are offered to him. Sometimes the shrine consists of a few blocks of rough stone smeared with vermilion surmounted by a garland and a bamboo with a red or yellow flag tied to the end.

HORSES.—At the time of the Dasara festival, horses of stone and clay are worshipped by certain tribes, and horses made of rags are offered at the tombs of saints.

DOGS.—Although dogs are regarded by Hindus as unclean, the dog is associated with the worship of Bhairon or Bhairava, the guardian of Siva temples, and in Western India no Maratha will injure a dog. In Poona the god Dattatreya is guarded by four dogs, which are said to represent the four Vedas, and at Jejuri and Nagpur children are dedicated to the dogs of Khandeo Rao, who is regarded as an incarnation of Siva, and is most frequently represented as riding on horseback attended by a dog.

CATS.—The cat is sacred to Shasthi or Chathi, the goddess of lockjaw which attacks children on the sixth (*chathi*) day after birth. Shasthi is believed to ride upon a cat, and any Hindu who kills a cat, even by accident, ought to do penance for the sin by walking bare-foot all the way to Benares on burning charcoal.

DOVES AND PIGEONS are held in much respect by Muhammadans, some of whom will on no account kill pigeons. Hindu traders (*darias*) also feed them in front of their houses or shops, and greatly resent their being killed.

PEACOCKS are sacred birds and are specially venerated by the Jats, who object strongly to seeing a peacock killed near their villages. Peacock feathers are believed to ward off disease if waved over the sick; and to smoke a peacock feather in a pipe is a charm against snake-bite.

PARROTS.—In some parts of India the inhabitants object strongly to parrots being shot. The reason usually assigned is that the parrot has a hand like a man (the hind claws are prehensile) and can talk like a man; therefore it is wrong to kill him.

(d) **WORSHIP OF FETISHES.**—The worship of fetish stones prevails all over India, stones of phallic shape, and stones which have 'holes' or perforations, among them the Salagram or Ammonite being regarded with special reverence.

A common religious emblem of this class is a small stone or masonry pillar standing in a sort of saucer with a lip to it. Sometimes the latter is absent and the pillar is represented by a rough water-worn stone, more or less oval in shape, smeared with vermilion. The god Siva is worshipped under this form. The symbol is extremely sacred and soldiers should be careful not to meddle with it.

The Sonthals worship a number of fetishes which are set up in their houses in order to keep off evil spirits, snakes and tigers. They consist of pieces of wood or stones painted red, arrowheads and tridents. In several parts of India rude wooden images, about three feet high with a rough representation of the human face on the top, are set up on platforms to protect the cattle from beasts of prey.

All castes of Hindus worship the tools, implements or weapons by which they earn their living. Among these fetishes the grain sieve, the plough, the basket, the broom, and the rice pounder are of special sanctity and are believed to possess magical powers.

(m) **RAG OFFERINGS.**—There are many examples in India of the curious custom of hanging rags on trees and bushes or near sacred wells in order to ward off disease. In Garhwal a heap of stones is erected at the top of a pass with sticks and rags attached to them, to which travellers add a stone or two as they pass. Among the Kharwars of Mirzapur, the Baiga or village sorcerer hangs rags on the trees over the village shrine as a charm to bring health and good luck. In Berar a heap of stones daubed with red and placed under a tree fluttering with rags represents Chindia Deo, or the god of tatters, and it is believed that if a man presents a rag in due season, he may chance to get new clothes. Elsewhere when a man, is ill, rags from his person are tied to a tree especially a banian, coccanut or some thorny tree. Another plan is to take the disease from the sick man and fix it in a tree by thrusting a nail into it or to catch the spirit of the disease in a bottle and tie the bottle to a tree. So in Mirzapur when fever prevails, the Pataris tie a cotton string, which has never touched water, round the trunk of a pipal tree and hang rags on the branches. The Kharwars have a sacred Mahua tree on which threads are hung at marriages. In Northern India disease may be transferred by filling a pot with flowers and rice and burying it under a stone in a path, or by erecting a little pile of earth decorated with flowers in the middle of the road containing some of the scales of the body of a small-pox patient. The idea is that if any body touches the stone or the pile of earth, the disease will pass from the patient to them.

3. **CUSTOMS CONNECTED WITH THE EVIL-EYE.**—Indians dislike to hear their children praised, unless the praise be accompanied with some pious ejaculation. There is, however, no objection to noticing some conspicuous ornament or piece of dress which children frequently wear as a protection against the evil-eye.

All Indians are afraid of being stared at, especially by Europeans, and if they are looked at intently they turn their eyes away through fear of fascination. It is believed that the nails of Europeans, like those of the Rakshasa or ogre, distil a deadly poison, and that this is

the reason why they eat with knives and forks instead of with their fingers. Europeans are also believed to have control over ghosts, and it is commonly supposed that a European called "the momialwala sahib" has a monopoly of the right of enticing away fat boys, especially those who are very black, for the purpose of making from their fat the magical ointment known as *momai*, or mummy. A similar superstition is that of the "Dinapur-wala sahib" who is believed to wander about procuring heads for museums armed with a magic stick, with which he entices people on dark nights and chops off their heads with a pair of shears. Early in 1904 the lower classes of Indians in Calcutta were so firmly persuaded that a mysterious personage called the "Sirkatwa or head-cutting sahib" was collecting heads to consolidate the foundations of the Victoria Memorial building that they refused to leave their houses after dark.

The metals are credited with great virtue in keeping off the evil-eye and malevolent demons. Accordingly while a house is being built an iron pot or a pot painted black is kept on the works, and when it is finished, the daughter of the householder ties to the lintel of the door a charm which contains a small iron ring.

Shells are believed to have the same power, and for this reason women in Bengal wear shell armlets, and strings of cowrie-shells are tied round the neck or pasterns of horses and cows as an antidote to the evil-eye. Blue beads are also used for the same purpose.

4. FOOD, DRINK, ETC.—All Hindus and most Muhammadans are in constant terror of incurring ceremonial pollution, which has nothing to do with personal cleanliness and may be removed with the help of Mullahs or Brahmans by undergoing various penalties which in the case of Hindus may take the form of smearing the forehead with cowdung or swallowing the five products of the cow (*vancha gavya*)—milk, curds, butter, urine and dung. Pollution is believed to be conveyed most readily by water. Consequently a Hindu cannot take water from the hands of any one except a man of his own caste or of a caste higher than his own. The numerous Muhammadans who follow Hindu usages are influenced by similar prejudices. In either case the suggestion that a man has incurred pollution may lead to his being turned out of his caste, so that people will not drink with him, or smoke with him, and he may have to pay substantial fine or give a feast to the caste community in order to be taken back. It follows therefore that a European should never offer water to an Indian or touch any vessel that might have to be used for drinking. For the same reason the hookah in which water is used, may also convey pollution, and in some parts of India people are careful to tie some distinctive mark on to their hookahs so that no one may defile himself by mistake. Fire purifies; water pollutes, hence the distinction which holds good for the whole of Upper India between *kuchchi roti*, or food cooked with water, and *pakki roti*, or food fried dry with ghee over a fire. The rules relating to the latter are much less strict than in the case of the former, but the safest line of conduct is to take no notice of any Indian while he is eating or cooking. Most Indians particularly dislike being watched at their meals and make a pretence of eating in secret. One sect, indeed, is so particular in this respect, that if a stranger should look at them while they are cooking or eating, the food has at once to be buried in the ground. Some Brahmans in the south of India go further still and believe that earthenware cooking pots are polluted by a stranger even seeing them. They therefore keep their kitchen doors shut so that they may not have to break all their pots and pans. In the same part of the country cotton cloths become unclean if they are touched by a man of a lower caste and specially by a European or a pariah. Saliva is everywhere regarded as most impure, and soldiers should be careful not to spit near temples or houses or in circumstances where it is likely to give offence. It should also be remembered that, for reasons which need not be entered on here, the left hand is considered peculiarly unclean.

5. WELLS are usually dug with special religious observances and are consecrated by a rite symbolising the marriage of the well to the garden which it is intended to water. In some places the village well is worshipped by walking round it and smearing the platform with red lead.

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REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

New Kolar Division.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7048-109—L. R. 341-21-1, dated 16th—19th June 1922, directing as a measure of retrenchment, the abolition of the Chintamani Sub-Division and the transfer of the revenue charge of the Kolar Taluk to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner at Kolar, with effect from 1st July 1922.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 532—L. R. 37-22-2, dated the 21st July 1922, from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, declining to sanction the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, for a modification of the Government Order, read above.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 2315—Gl. 22-23, dated 5th—7th February 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting with his opinion, the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District, renewing his recommendation for the modification of the above order.

ORDER NO. R. 4003-63—L. R. 255-22-82, DATED 15TH MARCH 1923.

Originally there were three Sub-Divisions in the Kolar District, viz., Kolar, Chikballapur and Chintamani and when this was reduced to two, as a measure of retrenchment in the order read above, by the abolition of the Chintamani Sub-Division, the Kolar Taluk was placed under the Treasury Assistant Commissioner of Kolar, Bowringpet Taluk was placed under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioner and the taluks of Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivasapur and Chintamani were constituted into a separate Sub-Division known as the Malur Sub-Division, with headquarters at Kolar. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, suggested some modifications in that order but Government did not see their way to approve of them.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District suggests now, the transfer of the revenue charge of the Kolar Taluk from the Treasury Assistant Commissioner to the Sub-Division Officer of Malur, on grounds of administrative convenience. He urges that as he has been placed in charge of the Bowringpet Taluk, and as the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, who is his Personal Assistant has been placed in charge of the Kolar Taluk, considerable inconvenience has been caused in attending to the routine work of the District Office. He also states that the Sub-Division Officer, Malur, may well be put in charge of the Kolar Taluk, as he has got his headquarters at Kolar and cannot go to any of his taluks without passing through the Kolar Taluk and suggests that the Sub-Division may be called the Kolar Sub-Division. The Revenue Commissioner supports the Deputy Commissioner's proposal and agreeing with them, Government are pleased to direct that the Kolar Taluk be withdrawn from the charge of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner and added on to the Malur Sub-Division, which will in future be known as Kolar Sub-Division and be reconstituted so as to comprise the marginally noted taluks, with headquarters at Kolar.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Transferring the revenue jurisdiction of the Shimoga Taluk to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga.

READ—

Memo No. C. 2662—Gl. 22-23, dated the 6th February 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding letter No. Gl. 5—22-23, dated the 3rd February 1923, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, suggesting the transfer of the revenue jurisdiction of the Shimoga Taluk from the Sub-Division Officer, Shimoga, to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga.

ORDER NO. R. 4066-4128—L. R. 284-22-2, DATED 15TH MARCH 1923.

The Shimoga Sub-Division as at present constituted comprises the marginally noted taluks and the Deputy Commissioner brings to notice that, of these the taluks of Shimoga and Tirthahalli are the heaviest in the district and with the addition of Land Acquisition Work connected with the Bhadravathi Iron Works and the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway, the work of the sub-division has become very heavy and arrears have

1. Shimoga.
2. Kumsi Sub-Taluk.
3. Hohnali.
4. Chennagiri.
5. Tirthahalli.

accumulated to a great extent. He considers that some readjustment of the territorial jurisdiction of the Sub-Division Officer has become imperative in the interests of prompt despatch of work and suggests that the revenue jurisdiction over the Shimoga Taluk may be transferred from the Sub-Division Officer of Shimoga to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner at Shimoga. The Revenue Commissioner agrees with him in this view and Government are pleased to accord sanction to the proposal.

2. As regards the clerical establishment for the revenue work allotted to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner suggests that one clerk from each of the sub-divisions of Shimoga and Sagar may, with advantage, be withdrawn and deputed for the purpose. This proposal is also approved.

3. Government trust that, with the relief now afforded, it will be possible for the Sub-Division Officer to dispose of land acquisition and other work more promptly and bring the work of the division to a normal condition.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR.

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Holding of Local Self-Government Conference.

READ—
G. O. No. L. 5395-5457—M. 162-22-1, dated 27th January 1923, directing the holding of a Local Self-Government Conference in Bangalore in the second or third week of March 1923.

ORDER NO. 6344-6406, DATED 17TH MARCH 1923.

In modification of the order read above, Government are pleased to direct that the Local Self-Government Conference be held in the third week of April 1923 and that the number of officers of Government and non-official gentlemen to be invited to take part in the Conference be limited to 125 consisting of:—

1. City Municipal Councils.—

Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vice-Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	2

2. Town Municipal Councils.—

Non-official Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	3
Do Vice-Presidents (excepting those of Kolar, Tumkur and Chikmagalur)	...	...	...	...	...	24

3. Minor Municipal Councils.—

Non-official Vice-Presidents of two Minor Municipal Councils in the Mysore District and of one such Municipal Council in each of the other districts	9
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4. District Boards.—

Presidents of the District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan	5
Non-official Vice-Presidents of District Boards	...	...	...	...	...	8

5. Taluk Boards.—

Non-official Vice-Presidents of three select Taluk Boards in the Mysore District and two in each of the other districts	17
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6. Village Panchayets.—

Select representatives of two Village Panchayets in the Mysore District and one in each of the other districts	9
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7. Delegate from the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields ...

1

8. The following Heads of Departments, Secretaries to Government and Deputy Commissioners of Districts
Revenue Commissioner.
Chief Secretary to Government.

20

- Revenue Secretary to Government.
- General Secretary to Government.
- Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.
- Inspector-General of Education.
- Director of Industries and Commerce.
- Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.
- Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
- Director of Agriculture.
- Live Stock Expert.
- Superintendent of Sericulture.
- Director of Public Health Institute.
- Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- Conservator of Forests.

Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Hassan and Tumkur.

9. Selected Non-official Gentlemen not exceeding 25

2. One of the Assistant Secretaries to Government will be deputed to attend to the work of the Conference as its Secretary to whom all communications on the subject should be made.

3. The date on which the Conference will be opened and the subjects that will be placed before it for discussion will be communicated to the members in due course.

4. Non-official members of local bodies including Village Panchayets will be paid travelling allowances at the rates admissible to them under the rules framed under the Municipal Regulation or under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation.

Officers of Government invited to the Conference will draw travelling allowance as for journeys performed by them on duty.

Other invitees to the Conference will draw travelling allowance at the following rates:—

Journeys by rail	Double 2nd Class.
Road journeys	Four annas per mile.
Daily batta	Rs. 8.

5. The expenses of the Conference, except as regards the travelling allowance due to the Government Officers and the charges on account of printing, will be borne by the local bodies in proportion to their incomes.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 14.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Sale of Forest Produce.

Issues revised rules regarding the —

ORDER No. I. C. 5869-80—FT. 42-22-3, DATED 24TH MARCH 1923.

It has come to the notice of Government that officers responsible for holding auction sales do not exercise due diligence and care in conducting the sales and also fail to carry out the express rules and instructions laid down with the result that Government revenue is seriously affected, and loss of revenue also caused in certain cases.

2. The attention of the officers of the Forest Department is now expressly drawn to this important matter and Government also consider it necessary to review the rules relating to all forest sales in a comprehensive manner and give additional instructions to ensure essential compliance with the rules and proper safe guarding of revenue. Any officer who is found to be negligent in carrying out the duties will, in future, be held personally responsible for any loss in the revenue that may be caused to Government by neglect or omission.

3. Auction sales conducted by the Forest Department relate either to moveable property or to valuable rights—such as the right to collect various forest produce.

4. The main points to which attention has been paid in framing the rules regulating these sales are the following:—

- (i) Fixing an upset price, bids below such not being accepted.
- (ii) Proper publication of the place and date of the sale and the description of the property.
- (iii) Conduct of sale by an officer duly authorised by rules and regulations in force.
- (iv) Confirmation of sale by an officer superior in standing to the officer conducting the sale and
- (v) In regard to the sale of a right, the taking of proper security from the purchaser to ensure that he fulfils the terms of his contract and collecting in advance a part of the contract amount.

5. Appeals are also provided for against the confirmation of certain sales but sales when they are regularly held in accordance with the several rules prescribed by Government and are not vitiated by any irregularity, should not ordinarily be cancelled.

6. All forest produce is sold in one of the three following forms:—

- (1) Sale by auction or tender;
- (2) Sale for an upset price at Depots; and
- (3) Sale by the issue of licenses granting the right to collect.

7. (a) *Auction sale of timber.*—This is regulated by Government Order No. R. 1715—Ft. 158-10-3, dated 18th September 1911, as modified by No. R. 2782—Ft. 45-12-3, dated 20th November 1912. In this case minimum prices are fixed by the Conservator of Forests and confidentially communicated to the sale conducting officer. The sale is held by the District Forest Officer or other Forest Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Conservator specially authorized in this behalf. The sale is subject to the confirmation of the Conservator when the proceeds exceed Rs. 500. Government consider it necessary that in order to safeguard their interests, timber sales where the value exceeds Rs. 500 should be held by the District Forest Officer that the upset prices should be fixed by the Conservator of Forests invariably in each case and that resales on account of default of the original purchaser, should be held within one month of such default. In order to encourage large purchases by *bona fide* merchants and large consumers, the rules have been revised with a view to allow them reasonable time for payment of the value. The rules as proposed by the Conservator of Forests and revised by Government are appended to this order. (*Appendix IV.*)

The Conservator is authorised to advertise widely the sales of timber in a few important commercial newspapers as also in a few of the Madras and the Bombay Dailies.

In cases where the Conservator considers it desirable in the interests of the department to effect timber sales otherwise than by auction he should do so after obtaining the special orders of Government.

(b) *Retail sales in Depots.*—Retail sales of timber in the Depots to *bona fide* consumers may be continued as heretofore, the retail sale rates being fixed in each case with the sanction of Government.

8. (a) *Sale of Tangadi and Kakke Barks.*—This is regulated by Government Order No. I. C. 2128—Ft. 82-21-3, dated 30th September 1921. The sale is held by the District Forest Officer but it is subject to confirmation by the Conservator of Forests. The purchasers have to produce a certificate of solvency and after they purchase the right, they are required to execute an agreement before they are given the right of collecting the property. No transfer or sub-letting by the purchaser is permitted without the permission of the Conservator. An initial deposit of Rs. 500 is insisted upon as a security deposit and in addition the lessee has to pay one-fourth of the lease amount in advance, the balance of the bid amount being recovered in three equal instalments at intervals of four months each.

The Conservator of Forests says that in the rules approved in the order of the 30th September 1921 referred to above many defects which existed previously have been removed and that these rules now provide all the necessary safe-guards for the prevention of loss of revenue from this source. He proposes that with a view to increase revenue under this item and to deal directly with the actual exploiters of the produce, the produce in some of the important taluks of the Tumkur and the Chitaldrug Districts may be disposed of either *hobliwar* or in even smaller units. He adds further that it is necessary that unauthorised sub-letting should be prevented. Government approve of *hobliwar* sales or of smaller units as recommended; and as regards sub-letting they consider that such permission should be granted only in exceptional cases. The solvency of bidders should be carefully investigated before permitting them to bid and persons of doubtful solvency should not be allowed to bid. The officer confirming the sales should also exercise similar care before confirming the sales. The revised rules are contained in *Appendix No. V* to this order.

(b) *Sales of Minor Forest Produce.*—Government consider that owing to the importance which the produce has since derived it is desirable and necessary that the sales should be conducted by the District Forest Officer at the District Headquarters once in two years alternating with the sales of *tangadi* and *kakke* barks. The dates of sales in the different districts should be so arranged by the Conservator of Forests that the intending bidders may be enabled to be present at the sales in all the districts.

A notification detailing the conditions of sale of this produce is appended to this order (*Appendix VI.*)

The *amarayi* produce as defined in Government Order No. I. C. 4482-9—Ft. 230-20-19, dated 17th February 1922 should be specifically excluded from these sales. Special mention should be made of this exclusion in the *mutchalika* to be obtained from the lessees.

9. In the following cases the sales should be conducted in the manner provided in the rules and instructions appended to this order:—

- (i) Rules for the sale of ivory or elephant tusks (*Appendix I*).
- (ii) Rules for the sale of elephants (*Appendix II*).

10. There are also the following other sales held by the Forest Department:—

- (1) of the right to propagate lac;
- (2) of the right to collect *dhupa* seed and other produce and
- (3) of the right to cut standing timber and fuel and other produce in the forests.

The Conservator is requested to frame a set of rules in respect of each of these sales and submit them for the orders of Government.

11. In certain recent cases of sales of *tangadi* and minor forest produce, it has been found that bidders did not come forward in the first instance with proper bids but offered higher bids later on after the auction was over. The sales must have a finality so long as they are regularly held; but if there is a combination or other circumstance that is calculated to cause a fall in the revenue, orders should be obtained for a resale. In cases where the sale proceeds fall below the average realizations of the previous three years by ten per cent or more and such fall is more than Rs. 500 orders of Government should be obtained for a resale. In other cases where the fall is 10 per cent or more from the average but does not exceed Rs. 500 the orders for a resale should be obtained from the Conservator of Forests. In all these cases, however, no individual applications should be entertained without a resale.

12. In order to secure uniformity of practice and to ensure that the correct procedure is followed in all cases, standard forms containing the conditions of sale corrected up to date should be submitted for the approval of Government in cases where they have not been approved by them and in cases where modifications have been introduced by this order. On approval the rules will be printed in the Government Press and supplied to the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

13. With respect to the sales referred to in para 6 of this order which have not already been dealt with in this order in detail, such as sales by tender, the Conservator is requested to frame and submit for the approval of Government a suitable set of rules paying particular attention to the points mentioned in para 4 of this order.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government.
General Department.

APPENDIX I.

NOTIFICATION FOR SALE OF IVORY.

It is hereby notified for general information that about lbs. of ivory (elephant tusks) will be sold by public auction subject to the confirmation of the Conservator of Forests by the *District Forest Officer, Bangalore, conjointly with the officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore*, at the State Huzur Treasury, Cubbon Park, Bangalore the sale commencing at 1 P.M., on 192 on the following conditions:—

- (1) Each intending bidder is required to deposit a sum of Rs. 100 with the District Forest Officer and obtain a receipt from him before he is permitted to bid.
- (2) The bids shall be at—so much per lb weight.
- (3) The highest bidder shall ordinarily be the purchaser.
- (4) The District Forest Officer can reject the highest or any bid without assigning any reason therefor.
- (5) Should any lot be disputed the same will again be put up and resold immediately.
- (6) Immediately after the sale, each purchaser will be furnished with a memo showing the lots bought by him, their weight and the total amount due by him, with a challan, in duplicate to pay immediately into the Huzur Treasury 25 per cent of the purchase money. The duplicate challan will, after payment be returned to the party by the Treasury Officer with a certificate of the payment into the Treasury of such amount.
- (7) The deposit money of the unsuccessful bidders shall be returned immediately the sale is over.
- (8) Within three days of the date of sale the balance of the purchase money should be paid into the Treasury and with the Treasury certificate the articles bought shall be claimed.
- (9) In case of default of payment of either the 1st of the money on the date of sale or the balance within the 3rd day of sale, as stated above, the money or the monies

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already paid will be liable to be forfeited to Government by the District Forest Officer and the tusks resold at the discretion of the Conservator.

(10) While the purchaser has no right to any profit accruing from such resale, he shall be liable to be proceeded against for loss, if any, by such resale and such loss shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under Section 79 of Forest Regulation.

(11) The lots fully paid for shall be taken delivery of by the purchasers within three days of the payment of the full purchase money or within six days of the date of sale.

(12) The lots shall be weighed out to the purchasers and any excess or deficiency observed shall be paid for by or recovered from or made good to the purchasers as the case may be.

(13) After the close of the transaction, the initial deposit of the successful bidders will be returned.

Instructions for the collection and sale of elephant tusks collected in Government Treasuries in the State:—

1. All elephant tusks received in the District Treasuries in the State should be sent to the State Huzur Treasury at Bangalore, once in every six months, i.e., in the months of March and September:

1. All such tusks collected in the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, every year should be sold by public auction by the District Forest Officer, Bangalore, in conjunction with the Treasury Officer, State Huzur Treasury, once every year, in convenient lots after reserving such quantity as may be required by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore for supply at concession rates to inlay workers, under the orders of Government.

3. The exact date of the sale should be notified in the local newspapers and the official Gazette by the District Forest Officer, Bangalore, under instructions from the Conservator of Forests, so as to fit in with the annual auction sales of sandalwood in Coorg and in the Madras Presidency.

4. A tusk or a portion of a tusk may also be sold in retail by the Conservator of Forests between any two auctions at the highest rate secured at the last previous auction sale.

APPENDIX II.

NOTIFICATION FOR SALE OF ELEPHANT.

The undermentioned partly and fully trained elephants will be sold by public auction at 12 noon on the 1921 by one of the Mysore Forest Officers.

Sl. No.	Sex	Approximate Height Ft. In.	Probable age.	Remarks

2. The officer conducting the sale will reserve to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

3. Intending bidders, must deposit Rs. 500 with the officer conducting the sale before they are permitted to bid. Such deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders at the close of the sale. The excess, if any, over and above the amount of the purchase will be returned to the purchasers concerned.

4. One-fourth of the sale amount shall be paid on the date of sale and the balance within three days from that date and the animal taken charge of soon after such payment. In default of payment of the 1/4th value immediately after sale, or of the balance of the full value within three days of the sale, the sale will be cancelled and the amount or amounts already paid, forfeited to the Government.

5. The Mysore Forest Department will not be responsible for the feed and keep of the animals sold, after three days from the date of sale.

6. The sale will be completed on payment of the 1/4th of the bid amount and no risk attaches to the Mysore Government on account of any damage, etc., to the animal, once the bid is accepted and the preliminary purchase money is paid. But if the animal should die before the full payment within three days, the one-fourth amount already paid will be refunded.

Instruction.

This notification should be published in the *Mysore Gazette* and in one of the principal newspapers of both Madras and Bombay for the information of intending buyers.

APPENDIX III.

NOTIFICATION FOR SALE OF GRASS.

It is hereby notified for general information that the right of harvesting the grass crop in the undermentioned plantations and State Forests of the District up to the end of will be sold by public auction, on the dates and at the places specified against each Plantations or forest by the District Forest Officer subject to the confirmation by the Conservator when the value exceeds Rs. 500.

Name of the taluk	Name of the Plantation or Forests	Area in acres	Distance from Taluk Headquarters or Railway Station	Place and date of sale

2. The successful bidder will be required to deposit twenty-five per cent of the purchase money, soon after the sale is closed and to pay up the balance together with the local cess at one anna per rupee, railway cess at and education cess at on the whole amount within seven days from the date of confirmation of the sale, failing which the deposit shall be forfeited to Government and the right resold at the risk of the first purchaser who will not participate, however in any gain, but will make good any loss sustained by Government, by such resale the deficit being recoverable as a revenue demand under Section 79 of the Mysore Forest Regulation. License to begin collection will be issued immediately after the confirmation of the sale and on the full payment of the sale amount together with the cesses thereon.

3. The purchaser shall not sublet the harvesting without previous sanction of the Conservator of Forests. When such sanction is accorded the sub-lessee will be bound by all the terms and conditions of the sale jointly and severally with the original purchaser. The purchaser shall furnish a list of men allowed to enter the plantations, etc., to cut and remove grass and shall hold himself responsible for breach of any of the Forest Rules and for the occurrence of fire in the plantations, etc., due either to himself or his men, which will be dealt with under the provisions of the Mysore Forest Regulation. He shall deposit a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the purchase money for the due fulfilment of the lease and shall execute an agreement for that purpose.

4. The purchaser shall not scrape or dig the grass in the plantations, but shall only cut and remove it.

5. The grass crop in the plantations and the forests will be allowed to be only cut and removed between sunrise and sunset up to the end of the period stipulated, viz., end of No grazing or storage of grass will be allowed in them.

6. The purchaser shall not interfere with any forest operation, such as planting, sowing and felling that the Forest Department may wish to conduct in the leased area. Should any damage be caused by such operations to the grass crop, he shall not be entitled to any compensation.

7. In the event of a breach of any of the conditions specified in the sale notice or agreement, the lease is liable to be cancelled, all the produce collected confiscated and a penalty not exceeding Rs. 25 levied and recovered as an arrear of land revenue by the District Forest Officer and the security deposit or part thereof forfeited.

Instructions for the sale of the right of harvesting grass in State Forests and Plantations.

No sale should be held otherwise than under the rules contained in the notification. In case of sales by tender, necessary alteration may be made in the notification before advertising.

2. These rules will not apply to the leasing of grass to the British Military authorities, which is regulated by special Orders of Government.

3. The sale notification should be published in the *Mysore Gazette* and a brief advertisement should also be inserted in at least two local vernacular papers and an English daily.

4. It should also be notified in the neighbouring villages, copies of the *Gazette* Notification being invariably furnished to likely bidders individually.

APPENDIX IV.

NOTIFICATION FOR SALE OF TIMBER.

The undermentioned quantities of timber will be sold by public auction under the following conditions at Depot—Forest by the _____ commencing from the _____ 192_____. (Here enter description and other particulars).

Each bidder shall place a deposit of Rs. 200 with the Officer conducting the sale. But defaulters to the department will not be allowed to bid at the sales.

2. Any person bidding at the sale may be required by the officer conducting the sale to state whether he is bidding on his own behalf or as an agent, and in the latter case, to produce a written authority duly signed by the principal.

3. The highest bidder shall ordinarily be the purchaser, but the officer conducting the sale can reject any bid or stop the sale at any stage without assigning any reason to the intending purchasers.

4. Immediately after the lot is knocked down to him, the successful bidder shall sign his name opposite the number and specification of the lot bought by him in a book provided for the purpose. Such signature shall be held as admission on his part of having bought such lot and of having accepted the terms of the sale as herein specified. All sales of which the amount exceeds Rs. 500 in each case is subject to the confirmation of the Conservator and in other cases to that of the District Forest Officer.

5. After conclusion of the sale, each purchaser shall pay 10 per cent of the amount in cash to the officer conducting the sale and obtain in return from him a receipt vouching for the payment of the one-tenth value as well as the initial deposit of Rs. 200. Should any purchaser fail to comply with this rule, the initial deposit of Rs. 200 shall at once be forfeited to Government and the officer conducting the sale shall be at liberty to resell the timber purchased by such defaulter who shall be required to make good any loss but shall not participate in any profit from such resale. The amount due by such defaulter on account of loss from resale shall be recovered from him as a revenue demand under section 79 of the Mysore Forest Regulation. In calculating such losses, the initial deposit forfeited to Government shall not be taken into account.

In cases of resales for default of payment of value where no bidders are forthcoming it will be open to the District Forest Officer to fix such price as may appear to him to be reasonable and to proceed for the recovery from the defaulter of the balance, if any, after deducting the price so fixed from the original sale amount. A registered notice should be issued to the defaulter intimating the price fixed by the District Forest Officer for the unsold wood and the amount still due from him which will be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

6. The deposits tendered by the unsuccessful bidders shall be returned immediately after the sales are confirmed, those of successful bidders being lodged in the savings bank as security deposit.

7. The full value of all timber purchased shall be paid for within thirty days after the date of sale or within fifteen days after the date of the notice of confirmation of the sale whichever is later. In case of purchases above Rs. 1,000 in value, the purchaser shall be permitted to pay up the balance in instalments of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided the full value is paid not later than the 15th May 192_. The monies shall be paid into such treasury as the District Forest Officer may direct, within the time specified.

8. If the amount is not fully paid for by the purchaser before the 15th May the initial deposit as well as the other monies already paid in, shall be forfeited to Government and all or any portion of the timber not fully paid for, shall be resold at the risk of the purchaser in the manner prescribed for default of payment of one-tenth value in Clause 5 *supra*.

9. No timber lot shall be permitted to be removed by the purchaser unless it has been paid for in full, calculated at the rates at which the timber is knocked down to him at the time of sale, including the 10 per cent deposit paid for the lot at the time of the sale; and no timber shall be removed from the depot unless a permit is obtained from the Forest Officer in charge of the depot. The earnest money will not be adjusted towards the value of timber, until 90 per cent of the purchase money over and above the security deposit, has been paid.

10. Timber purchased should be removed as early as possible and in no case should it be allowed to remain longer than 90 days after the 15th May 192_. Timber not removed after purchase, will remain in the depot at the risk of the purchaser from the date of the confirmation of sale.

11. If the timber is not removed within the time allowed, the same may, after ten days' notice to the purchaser, be sold in public auction and the proceeds will be given to the purchaser after defraying all the expenses in connection with the resale.

12. The deposit of Rs. 200 will remain as security for the due fulfilment of all and every one of the terms of sale of the breach of any of which by the purchaser, the District Forest Officer shall be entitled to forfeit the deposit in whole or in part and in the event of such forfeiture the sum so forfeited shall be immediately made good by the purchaser so long as the transaction is not finally closed. The security deposit or the balance thereof, if any shall be returned to the purchaser after the full value of timber purchased has been paid for and the timber fully removed.

Departmental Instructions for sale of timber by auction.

After due publication in the Gazette and advertising in brief in important newspapers, every auction sale shall be held by the officer in charge of the District or other Forest Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Conservator deputed by the District Forest Officer. In cases where the value of the timber sold exceeds Rs. 500 the auction should be held by the District Forest Officer or a Special Forest Officer appointed for the purpose.

2. Subject to minimum prices which should be fixed in each case by the Conservator of Forests which shall in no case be less than the cost of collection and transport and which shall not be divulged, the officer conducting the sale may knock down the lot to the highest bidder in the absence of special reasons to the contrary.

3. Resales on account of default in payment of one-tenth value shall be held immediately on failure to pay the amount and in other cases within one month from the date of default.

APPENDIX V.

Notification for sale of Tangadi and Kakke Barks.

It is hereby notified for general information that the exclusive right of collecting *Tangadi* (*Cassia auriculata*) and *Kakke* (*Cassia fistula*) barks on all Government unoccupied lands and State Forests from 1st July 19 to 30th June 19 in the following taluks will be sold talukwar, Firkwar or villagewar by public auction by the District Forest Officer on the June 19 at the District Forest Office..... District.

Taluk.

Remarks.

Includes produce on all Government unoccupied lands, Amrut Mahal kavals, Plantations and State Forests and excludes the produce of Inam, Jodi, Kayamgutta, Sarvamanya, Kandayam and other lands which are in the occupancy of private individuals.

N.B.—Removal of kakke bark in plantations is prohibited.

The Government will not make any extra demand for lands resigned from occupation and the lessee shall not be entitled to any rebate on account of lands taken up for cultivation during the currency of the lease.

2. The auction will commence at 2 p.m. and if it is not concluded on the same day, will be continued from day to day at the same hour until concluded.

3. Defaulters on account of previous leases will not be permitted to bid.

4. No person will be allowed to bid, unless he (1) produces a certificate from the Amildar of the Taluk in which he resides in regard to his solvency and its extent or an exchange certificate as provided for in clause 5, and (2) deposits also with the officer holding the sale a sum of Rs. 200 which must except under unavoidable circumstances, be in the form of cash or currency notes.

5. The highest bidder shall deliver his solvency certificate to the officer conducting the sale and get in exchange, if he so desires, a certificate signed by the latter which will be sufficient authority for him to bid at auction sales in any one of the remaining divisions. This exchange certificate shall be delivered to the officer conducting the sale in cases the party named therein happens to be the highest bidder obtaining in lieu thereof if he wishes, a fresh exchange certificate for his use. The exchange certificate will contain all the particulars found in the Amildar's certificate with the details of purchases made in the sales of other divisions as well as in the one in which the exchange certificate is sought for. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the sale.

6. The exclusive right of collecting and removing the produce above described will be disposed of to the highest bidder, subject to the confirmation of the Conservator of Forests or the District Forest Officer as the case may be, who at his discretion may accept or reject the highest or any other bid without assigning any reason therefor.

7. The highest bidder shall immediately after the close of the sale credit into the Government Treasury one quarter of the total sale amount including the deposit already

made together with local, railway and other cesses at the full lease amount at the rates prevailing in the district. In default, the deposit already made will be forfeited and the right resold. Such resale will be at the risk of the defaulting purchaser who will be liable to make good any loss that may result to Government by it, but will have no claim to any surplus accruing therefrom. Such losses shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

8. If the sale is not confirmed by the authority concerned, all monies paid will be refunded to the party.

9. Within fifteen days of the intimation of confirmation of the sale the successful bidder shall execute an agreement with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the District Forest Officer on a stamped paper of proper value procured at his own cost and also furnish a security deposit of Rs. 500 or one-quarter of the sale amount whichever is less for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the contract in the shape of Government Savings Bank Deposit. In default either to execute the agreement with the necessary sureties or to furnish the required security or both the contract will be cancelled all the monies already paid forfeited to Government and the right resold at the defaulter's risk. He shall have no claim to any surplus accruing from such resale, but shall be liable for the loss arising therefrom which will be recovered as an arrear of land revenue under Section 79 of the Mysore Forest Regulation.

N.B.—The solvency and the respectability of the sureties should be proved to the satisfaction of the District Forest Officer and the sureties shall be held responsible for all payments to be made under the lease and for the due fulfilment of all the conditions of the contract.

Note.—A sample form of the agreement may be seen at any of the District Forest Offices.

10. The balance of the sale amount shall be paid in three equal instalments at intervals of four months as follows:—

1st instalment on or before 1st November 192

2nd Do do 1st March 192

3rd Do do 1st July 192

In default to pay the instalments on due dates, his contract shall be cancelled and the right resold, the defaulter being liable for any deficit in the amount due to Government less the amount already paid. He shall have no claim on the surplus accruing from such resale, but shall be liable to the loss arising therefrom which shall be recovered as an arrear of Land Revenue, under Section 79 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, or any other law for the time being in force.

Further conditions to be entered in the agreement:—

- (a) The lessee shall hold himself responsible to prevent the cutting of tender stems under one year by himself, his servants or agents.
- (b) The lessee shall furnish a list of sub-contractors, agents or maistries and servants who may be appointed by him for the collection of the bark.
- (c) The lessee shall work out the lease himself and not transfer or sub-let it to others, without the previous sanction of the Conservator.
- (d) The barked wood shall be the property of the lessee.
- (e) The coolies employed by the lessee must take permits from the Range Officers when they enter State Forests.
- (f) The lessee shall keep accounts showing the quantity of the bark collected and removed in accordance with the lease and to permit the inspection of such accounts by any Forest Officer of and above the rank of a Ranger, having jurisdiction within the area referring to the lease and officers of the Revenue and the Police Departments of and above the rank of an Amildar or Police Inspector respectively.
- (g) The lessee shall render every month to the District Forest Officer an account of the number of cart loads of *tangadi* and *kakke* barks collected and carted during the month.
- (h) The lessee shall provide printed licenses and passes in triplicate for the collection and for the export of the bark under his signature. In the latter case each cart load must be covered by a pass. These licenses and passes which will be in books shall be obtained from the Range Forest Officer and will have a seal of the District Forest Officer impressed. The duplicate copies will be submitted to the Range Forest Officer on the day on which the license or pass is issued. When the books are completed the counterfoils should be returned to the District Forest Officer through the Range Officer and fresh supply obtained.

N.B.—Forest forms 84 and 85 shall be used.

- (z) The lessee or sub-lessee, his agents or maistries and servants shall be held responsible for any fires caused by negligence either by themselves or by their workmen and shall prevent the occurrence of fires in the forests in which they may be working and render prompt assistance in extinguishing such fires as may break out accidentally.
- (y) They will also be liable under the Forest Regulation irrespective of any action that may be taken under the contract. They shall remove out of the District before the 31st July 1923 all bark collected and stored under the terms of this lease.
- (k) Neither the lessee or sub-lessee nor his employees shall enter the State Forests either before sunrise or after sunset.
- (l) No collection of the bark will be permitted in the State Forest during the fire season, i.e., from the 15th February to end of April of each year.
- (m) The lessee or sub-lessee shall not interfere with the recognized right of inamdars.
- (n) The lessee or sub-lessee shall hold himself responsible for the acts of his agents or servants in the business of collection and transport.

11. In the event of breach of any of these conditions the lease will be cancelled or the security amount forfeited in whole or in part or both these penalties will be enforced, at the discretion of the Conservator of Forests. In the case of mere forfeiture of the security deposit amount, the difference will be made good immediately by the contractor.

APPENDIX VI.

NOTIFICATION FOR SALE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the exclusive right of collecting the Minor Forest Produce on all Government unoccupied lands, Amrut Mahal kavals, State Forests, reserved lands and plantations for two years from 1st July 1923 to 30th June 1925 will be sold talukwar by public auction by the District Forest Officer on the dates and at the places specified below:—

Name of taluk	Place of sale	Date of sale	Remarks										
			Excludes the produce of inam, jodi, kayam-gutta, sarvamanya, kandayam and other lands, which are in the occupancy of private individuals as well as village "Amarayi" which is sold separately by the Amildar in the Revenue Department.										
			Village amarayi consists of the following ten kinds of produce found in the assessed waste, gomal and kharab lands, govtana and other lands set apart for communal purposes.										
			<table><tr><td>1. Hunse</td><td>6. Nerle</td></tr><tr><td>2. Mavu</td><td>7. Halasu</td></tr><tr><td>3. Seege</td><td>8. Jali</td></tr><tr><td>4. Coccanut</td><td>9. Byala</td></tr><tr><td>5. Hippe</td><td>10. Honge seeds and leaves.</td></tr></table>	1. Hunse	6. Nerle	2. Mavu	7. Halasu	3. Seege	8. Jali	4. Coccanut	9. Byala	5. Hippe	10. Honge seeds and leaves.
1. Hunse	6. Nerle												
2. Mavu	7. Halasu												
3. Seege	8. Jali												
4. Coccanut	9. Byala												
5. Hippe	10. Honge seeds and leaves.												

N.B.—The Government will not make any extra demand for lands resigned from occupation and the lessee shall not be entitled to any rebate on account of lands taken for cultivation during the currency of the lease.

Description of produce.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tamarind fruit | 28. Silk cotton |
| 2. Seegekayi | 29. Krichal (State Forest) |
| 3. Gum | 30. Pith |
| 4. Honey | 31. Linseed |
| 5. Beeswax | 32. Bolar bark |
| 6. Kapilarang | 33. Pot stone |
| 7. Gerubija or marking nut | 34. Rampatre or kanpatre |
| 8. Woodapple | 35. Jungle saffron |
| 9. Lichens | 36. Patanga |
| 10. Maradipoppe or charpoppu | 37. Maddi |
| 11. Horns | 38. Chilladabija |
| 12. Hides | 39. Chagache bija |
| 13. Tarikayi | 40. Guggala |
| 14. Gallnut | 41. Custard apple |
| 15. Antavaladakaki | 42. Neem seeds |
| 16. Kanchagache seeds | 43. Cashewnut |
| 17. Guricharlue | 44. Pappilichekke |
| 18. Wild castor seeds | 45. Hippeseeds |
| 19. Kan pepper | 46. Mango fruits |
| 20. Kan cardamom | 47. Kalluhuvu |
| 21. Nirsani buds | 48. Makliberu (State Forest) |
| 22. Halmaddi | 49. Sogadeberu (State Forest) |
| 23. Hulgai seeds | 50. Kakkekayi |
| 24. Cinwamon seeds | 51. Somechakke |
| 25. Vatehulli | 52. Lebi fruit |
| 26. Bende fibre | 53. Inglara |
| 27. Wild Olive | 54. Nili seeds |

N.B.—The District Forest Officers will omit such of them as are not found in their districts and add such as are necessary to be added.

2. The auction will commence at 2 P.M., and if it is not concluded on the same day, will be continued on the next following day at the same hour.

3. Defaulters on account of previous leases will not be permitted to bid.

4. No person will be allowed to bid unless he (i) produces a certificate from the Amildar of the Taluk, in which he resides in regard to his solvency and its extent or an exchange certificate as provided for in clause 5 and (ii) deposits also with the officer holding the sale a sum of Rs. 200 which must be in the form of cash or currency notes.

5. The highest bidder shall deliver his solvency certificate to the officer conducting the sale, and get in exchange, if he so desires, a certificate signed by the latter which will be a sufficient authority for him to bid at auction sales in any one of the remaining divisions. This exchange certificate shall be delivered to the officer conducting the sale, in case the party named therein happens to be the highest bidder obtaining in lieu thereof, if he wishes, a fresh exchange certificate for his use. The exchange certificate will contain all the particulars found in the Amildar's certificate with the details of purchase made in the sales of other divisions as well as in the one, in which the exchange certificate is sought for. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the sale.

6. The exclusive right of collecting and removing the produce above described will be disposed of to the highest bidder, subject to the confirmation of the Conservator of Forests, or the District Forest Officer, as the case may be who at his discretion may accept or reject the highest or any other bid without assigning any reason therefor.

7. The successful bidder shall immediately after the close of the sale, credit into the Government Treasury, one-quarter of the total sale amount including the deposit already made together with local, railway and other cesses on the entire lease amount at the rates prevailing in the district. In default, the deposit will be forfeited and the right resold. Such resale will be at the risk of the defaulting purchaser who will be liable to make good any loss that may result to Government by it, but will have no claim to any surplus accruing therefrom. Such losses shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

8. If the sale is not confirmed by the authority concerned, all monies paid will be refunded to the party.

9. Within fifteen days of the intimation of the confirmation of the sale, the successful bidder shall execute an agreement with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the District Forest Officer on a stamped paper of proper value, procured at his own cost, and also furnish a security deposit of Rs. 500 or one-quarter of the sale amount, whichever is less, for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the contract in the shape of Government Savings Bank

deposit. In default either to execute the agreement with the necessary sureties or to furnish the required security or both, the contract will be cancelled and the right resold, the defaulter being liable for any deficit in the three-fourths of the original sale amount. He shall have no claim to any surplus accruing from such resale, but shall be liable for the loss arising therefrom which will be recovered as an arrear of land revenue under Section 79 of the Mysore Forest Regulation or any other law in force for the time being.

N.B.—The solvency and the respectability of the sureties should be proved to the satisfaction of the District Forest Officer and the sureties shall be held responsible for all payments to be made under the lease and for the due fulfilment of all the conditions of the contract.

Note.—A sample form of the agreement may be seen at any of the District Forest Offices.

10. The balance of the sale amount shall be paid in three equal instalments at intervals of four months as follows:—

First instalment on or before 1st November 19

Second do 1st March 19

Third do 1st July 19

In default to pay the instalments on the due dates, the contract shall be cancelled and the right resold, the defaulter being liable for any deficit in the amount due to Government less the amount already paid. He shall have no claim on the surplus accruing from such resale, but shall be liable to the loss arising therefrom which shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue under Section 79 of the Mysore Forest Regulation or any other law in force for the time being.

Further conditions to be entered in the agreement are:—

- (a) The lessee, his maistries or servants shall not cut or injure any tree in any way on the plea of collecting the produce.
- (b) The lessee shall furnish a list of sub-contractors, agents or maistries and servants who may be appointed by him for the collection of the produce.
- (c) The lessee shall work out the lease himself and not transfer or sublet it to others, without the previous sanction of the Conservator of Forests. If any sub-lessees are approved, such sub-lessees shall not further sublet it without previous sanction.
- (d) The coolies employed by the lessee or sub-lessee must take permits from the Range Officers when they enter State Forests.
- (e) The lessee or sub-lessee shall keep accounts showing the quantity of the produce collected and removed in accordance with the lease and permit the inspection of such accounts by any forest officer, of and above the rank of a Ranger having jurisdiction within the area referring to the lease and officers of the Revenue and the Police Departments, of and above the rank of an Amildar or Police Inspector respectively.
- (f) The lessee or sub-lessee shall render every month to the District Forest Officer, an account of the number of cart loads of the produce collected and carted during the month.
- (g) The lessee or sub-lessee shall provide printed licenses and passes in triplicate for the collection and for the export of the produce under his signature. In the latter case, each cart load must be covered by a pass. These licenses and passes which will be in books shall be obtained from the Range Forest Officer and will have a seal of the District Forest Officer, impressed. The duplicate copies will be submitted to the Range Forest Officer on the day on which the license or pass is issued. When the books are completed, the counterfoils should be returned to the District Forest Officer through the Range Forest Officer and fresh supply obtained.

N.B.—Forest Forms 84 and 85 shall be used.

- (h) The lessee or sub-lessee, his agents or maistries and servants shall be held responsible for any fires caused by negligence either by themselves or by their workmen and shall prevent the occurrence of fires in the forests in which they may be working and render prompt assistance in extinguishing such fires as may break out accidentally. They will be liable also under the Forest Regulation, irrespective of any action that may be taken under the contract.
- (i) The lessee or sub-lessee shall remove out of the limits of the taluk before the 30th June 19 all the produce collected and stored under the terms of the lease.
- (j) Neither the lessee or sub-lessee nor his employees shall enter the State Forests either before sunrise or after sunset.

- (k) No collection of Minor Forest Produce will be permitted in the State Forests during the fire season, i.e., from the 15th February to end of April of each year.
- (l) The lessee or sub-lessee shall not interfere with the recognised right of inamdars.
- (m) The lessee or sub-lessee has no right to the produce of trees on occupied lands and the village Amiarayi as detailed in para 1 above.
- (n) No damage will be caused to the trees while collecting the Minor Forest Produce. Any such damage will be assessed by the Forest Range Officer, which will be approved by the District Forest Officer. The District Forest Officer's decision in the assessment of damages will be final. The assessed damages will be recovered from the security deposit of the lessee.
- (o) The lessee or sub-lessee shall hold himself responsible for the acts of his agents or servants in the business of collection and transport.

11. In the event of breach of any of these conditions, the lease will be cancelled or the security amount forfeited in whole or in part, or both these penalties will be enforced at the discretion of the District Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests as the case may be. In the case of mere forfeiture of the deposit amount, in part or in full, the difference will be made good immediately by the contractor, and if not, the lease will be cancelled and resold at the risk of the original purchaser, who will be liable for any loss which will become recoverable as any arrear of land revenue, but shall not participate in any profits.

District Forest Officer.

District.

Seigniorage Rates on Firewood.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 14254-62—Ft. 199-20-4, dated 28th June 1921, fixing special rates of seigniorage at Rs. 2 per ton in Maidan and Rs. 1-8-0 per ton in Malnad districts, on fuel required on an extensive scale for commercial purposes.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 481, dated 7th February 1923, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, recommending on the petition of the Manager, Varada Tile Factory, Sagar, that the factory may be allowed concession rates at the rate of 6 annas per cart-load or 12 annas per ton for the removal of firewood from the forests.

ORDER NO. 1. C. 5901-3—Ft. 136-22-5, DATED 28TH MARCH 1923.

With a view to encourage tile manufacture in the Malnad, Government are pleased to reduce the rates of seigniorage on firewood required for such factories located in the Malnad, to 8 annas per cart-load or Re. 1 per ton, for a period of three years.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,

*Secretary to Government,
General Department.*



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 15.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923.

PART I. IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Surrender of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands to the Revenue Department for Cultivation.

READ—

Letter No. C. 2190—Gl. 22-23, dated 12th March 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding an extract from the Proceedings of the 3rd meeting of the Committee appointed in Government Order No. P. 1644-710—Mily., dated 30th August, 1922, recommending the surrender to the Revenue Department of a further extent of 6,295 acres, 36 guntas of Amrut Mahal kaval lands in the Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

ORDER No. P. 10064-75 (1)—MILY. 200-22, DATED 4TH APRIL 1923.

The recommendation of the Committee is sanctioned. The lands to be handed over are shown in the accompanying statement and they should be transferred immediately to the Revenue Department for being sub-divided and disposed of for cultivation before the close of the current official year.

Statement showing the additional lands in the Amrut Mahal kavals required by the Revenue Department.

No.	Name of taluk	Name of kaval	Extent recommended for surrender	Remarks
			A. g.	
1	Gubbi	Kallur Kamsheri	275 36	
2	Tumkur	Mallasandra	325 0	
3	Hassan	Somanahalli	800 0	
4	Do	Mani kaval	100 0	
5	Do	Koravanagala	1,000 0	
6	Do	Karle kaval	500 0	
7	Do	Kattaya	200 0	
8	Do	Henavinahalli	200 0	
9	Belur	Kallibere	200 0	
10	Tarikere	Lingadahalli	200 0	
11	Holalkere	Mallapur	500 0	
12	Do	Arehalli	150 0	(S. No. 2.)
13	Do	Harogithi	250 0	
14	Do	Vanakemardi	250 0	
15	Challakere	Gosikere	1,345 0	(S. No. 3.)
Total			6,295 36	

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Grazing Facilities.

Calling for objections or suggestions within two months in regard to the changes proposed to be introduced in *re.*—

No. I. C. 6125—Ft. 226-18-10, DATED 10TH APRIL 1923.

The following official paper is published for general information:—

In June 1919 the Government published a draft Resolution indicating the directions in which improvements might be effected in the matter of providing adequate grazing facilities for the agricultural stock in the State and invited the criticism of the public in regard to certain lines of action suggested therein. No response whatever was received from the public but the question has been carefully considered by Government in consultation with the officers of the Revenue, the Agricultural and the Forest Departments. The Government are now in a position to indicate what, in their opinion, are the definite measures to be taken to improve the existing grazing facilities.

2. These views, which are tentative in character, are again published for general information, as, in an important matter like this affecting the interest of the agricultural community as a whole, the Government are desirous of considering any objections that may be brought forward before passing final orders.

—Objections, if any, may be sent to the Secretary to Government, General Department, within two months from the date of the publication of this official paper.

3. The grazing facilities now enjoyed by the people in the State are:—

- (1) Free grazing in gomal lands, *i.e.*, lands set apart for each village for free grazing.
- (2) Grazing in *hulbanni* lands, *i.e.*, grazing in the assessed waste and kharab lands on payment of a nominal fee every year.
- (3) Grazing in State Forests and plantations. Except where the villagers enjoy the right of grazing free or on a lumpsum payment in the forests adjoining their villages, grazing in State Forests is allowed only under the permit system at the following rates:—

	Ordinary.			Nomad.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cows and oxen	0	4	0	0	6	0
Buffaloes	0	8	0	0	12	0
Sheep	0	1	6	0	2	0

N. B.—Goats are not permitted to graze and calves under one year are not charged any fee.

4. The Government now propose to introduce the following systems of grazing which are calculated to put the people in closer touch with the management and the consequent improvement of grazing areas and to prevent unnecessary interference by the forest subordinates in regard to grazing in State Forests and plantations.

5. *Gomal lands.*—The following rules may be adopted for the management of grazing in gomal lands which are now subjected to reckless overgrazing and to the impoverishment of the soil. The Panchayets proposed to be constituted under these rules may also be given power to lease out select portions on a rental, a portion of the rental so realised being spent for the improvement of the gomal.

I. To conserve and improve the Gomal in Government villages and to regulate the grazing thereon, a Panchayet may be constituted of influential and intelligent men in the village or villages to which the right of grazing extends.

II. In villages for which Panchayets have been constituted under the Local Boards Regulation, such Panchayets shall administer these Rules. For other villages, the Amildars will constitute the Panchayets and nominate the Panchayetdars; appeals as regards nomination lying to the Sub-Division Officers, whose decisions will be final. The patel of the village will ordinarily be the Chairman of the Panchayet. But where he is unable or unwilling to undertake the work, any other respectable land-holder in the village may be appointed as Chairman for reasons to be recorded by the Amildar.

III. The strength of a Panchayet specially formed under these rules will not exceed 12, the actual strength for each village being fixed by the Amildar on due consideration of the population of the village.

IV. The Panchayet shall have power—

- (a) to prohibit during a particular season of the year (such as the non-cultivation season) the trespassing of any cattle on the whole or any portion of the gomal;
- (b) to conserve, in such manner as the Panchayet may consider proper, the area without prejudice to the right of Government to dispose of it for cultivation;
- (c) to sell the right of cutting and removing grass in the conserved area;
- (d) to form a fund called "The Village Grazing Fund" out of the sale proceeds of the grass mentioned in clause (c), to keep the fund in the Government Savings Bank and administer it; and
- (e) to meet out of the fund the incidental charges for fencing, watching the conserved area, etc.

V. The Panchayet's decision in respect of matters mentioned above shall be appealable to the Amildar, a second appealing to the Sub-Division Officer, whose decision shall be final.

VI. The Panchayet shall meet as often as possible and not less than once a month, and concert measures for the improvement of their grazing lands. A continuous record of the proceedings of the meetings should be maintained by the Chairman of the Panchayet.

VII. It will be the duty of the village officers to render all necessary help to the Panchayets in furtherance of their object.

6. *Hulbanni lands.*—The system of hulbanni sales prevailing in the State, is far from satisfactory. Government are of opinion that the management of all lands now sold for grazing under the hulbanni system may be given over to one or other of the Village Committees or Panchayets who may be willing to come forward to regulate the grazing in them and to undertake to improve them. The transfer of such rights may be made subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) An amount calculated at the rate of two annas per acre of assessed and at one anna per acre of unassessed waste land shall be levied. Half of the revenue so realized will be given to the Village Local Bodies or to the Panchayets who will be expected to utilise the amounts towards the improvement of the grazing lands, their conservation and watch or for such other purposes as may be indicated by Government.
- (ii) Cattle, goats and sheep, other than purely local, shall be excluded.
- (iii) Grazing will be restricted to a prescribed number of cattle belonging to the village.

Where no local committee as indicated above is prepared to come forward to take up the right of grazing, the same may be sold by public auction.

7. *Grazing in State Forests.*—At present, the disposal of grazing in State Forests is effected in three ways:—

- (1) "*Levey of license fees.*"—Grazing by licenses is generally resorted to in almost all the State Forests. Horned cattle and sheep are admitted to the forests for six months in the year between June and December on payment of a fixed scale of fees as noted in the margin. Concession rates at half the license fees and sometimes free grazing is permitted in respect of cattle belonging to villages which have contributed lands for the formation of State Forests, or which do not possess sufficient grazing areas, according to the decisions recorded at the time of the settlement of the forests concerned.

(2) "*Lumpsum levy of grazing fees.*"—This method is largely adopted in the Chitaldrug District and to a small extent, in other districts. The cattle in the villages in the neighbourhood of State Forests are enumerated and a lumpsum fee fixed for each village calculated at full license rates for half the number of cattle in the village, the amount so fixed being subject to revision periodically at the discretion of the Forest authorities. Villagers who are averse to take advantage of this concession are at liberty to graze their cattle in the State Forests on payment of the usual license fees.

(3) "*Lease of plantations and sale of grass crop.*"—In some plantations declared as State Forests, the grass is leased out. The lessees in their turn sublet the grazing at rates fixed by them per head of cattle.

In future the grazing in State Forests is proposed to be dealt with as follows:—

(1) *Kancha system.*—This system has been tried with success in certain districts of the Madras Presidency. Under this system, open portions of forests are divided into grazing blocks or Kanchas which are sold by auction subject to an upset price generally of four annas per acre.

The Kanchas are closed to grazing for a defined part of the year (July to end of October) and the number of cattle to be admitted is limited to the grazing capacity of the block, i.e., one cow unit for every two acres and one sheep for every acre. The Kanchadar is held responsible for the protection of tree growth, etc., in the Kanchas and in the event of his infringing any of the conditions, his lease is liable to be cancelled and he may be required to pay the compensation that may be fixed for any damage that he may have caused or permitted. Under this system the growth of grass is insured and the lands better protected while the interference of subordinate officials is eliminated. The system enables village communities as well as individual raiyats to lease Kanchas for their exclusive use. In Madras it has also had the effect of inducing raiyats to combine together and form Panchayets in order to obtain lease of Kanchas. The rent may in some cases be fairly high and bring in a good revenue to Government but the money is mostly utilised for improving the grazing blocks by digging and deepening wells and introducing better kinds of grass-growth.

The Revenue Commissioner, the Conservator of Forests and the Director of Agriculture as also most of the Deputy Commissioners who were consulted, are of opinion that the Kancha System may be tried in selected localities and extended gradually. The Conservator of Forests is of opinion that the Kanchas should be properly demarcated and closed for grazing from June to November to suit local requirements, but that they need not be fenced in until the system is made permanent.

Government are of opinion that the Kancha System may be introduced as an experimental measure in a few select open forest areas in the maidan parts of the State.

(2) *Village Forest System.*—In order to meet the cases of villages which, under Forest Settlement, have been conceded privilege of grazing their cattle free or at concession rates, Government propose the adoption of what may be called "the Village Forest System." The conditions governing the system will be as follows:—

- (a) Separate blocks of open forest will be constituted for the different villages or groups of villages.
- (b) The blocks will be demarcated and will, as far as possible, be extensive enough to provide grazing for the entire number of cattle which the villagers are entitled to graze.
- (c) Grazing fees will be charged according to the terms of the Forest Settlement but they will be commuted as far as possible into a lumpsum payment.
- (d) The continuance of the privilege will be conditional on the fulfilment of certain specific obligations by the villagers, e.g., protection of forest from fire and other damages.
- (e) Forest subordinates will check from time to time the number of cattle grazed and the condition of the block. Abuses of privileges will be punished by the impounding of the cattle.

8. *The Permit System.*—The system of grazing in State Forests on prepaid permits issued by the Forest Department has been found to be generally associated with grave abuses, and Government are of opinion that it should be abolished altogether in favour of the Kancha System, which leaves the management of grazing in the State Forests to the villages on conditions advantageous both to the people as well as to the forest.

9. It is also proposed to make it incumbent on the Forest Department to spend a portion of the revenue realised by it by the disposal of grazing rights, in providing improved facilities in the areas given out for grazing, viz.,

- (1) The provision of facilities for watering cattle;
- (2) Fencing grazing blocks; and
- (3) Growing better kinds of grass.

10. Government are also considering the question of granting on hulgaval tenure, lands relinquished by the Amrut Mahal Department with a view to encouraging the formation of private pastures as they believe that such pastures are generally looked after with greater care than gomal or hulbanni lands.

T. E. JEYARAMA AYYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Delegation of Powers to sanction alteration of dates of birth.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 2263-319—G. F. 53-21-2, dated 13th October 1921, issuing instructions regarding evidence of date of birth for entry in Service Register, and directing that once the date of birth is accepted for the Service Register, it should form conclusive evidence of the same in respect of all Government transactions.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 1185-230—G. F. 11-22, dated 30th August 1922, delegating certain powers to Heads of Departments.

ORDER NO. FL. 4729-78—G. F. 86-22-1, DATED 7TH APRIL 1923.

Government direct that the power to sanction alterations of dates of birth of non-gazetted officers who joined service before the order of 13th October 1921 was issued, be delegated to Heads of Departments specified in para 1 of the Government Order No. Fl. 1181-230—G. F. 11-22, dated 30th August 1922. The grounds on which the alteration is sanctioned should be fully set forth in the orders authorising the change for the information of the State Life Insurance Office and should also be recorded in the Service Register. The entry in the Service Register should be attested by the Head of the Department or by a responsible officer authorised by him.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 16.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Revised Ranges and Charges of Inspectors of Schools.

READ—

Government Order No. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated the 17th February 1923, sanctioning the increase in the number of Assistant Inspectors of Education in charge of ranges.

2. Letter No. H. C. 2—22-23, from the Inspector-General of Education submitting for approval of Government, statement showing the present and proposed ranges of District and Assistant Inspectors.

ORDER NO. E. 5640-1—EDN. 421-22-8, DATED 4TH APRIL 1923.

The recommendations of the Inspector-General of Education in the matter of redistribution of charges are sanctioned (*vide* annexure).

A statement showing the charges and the men posted to them may be submitted to Government at a very early date.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Statement showing the present and revised Ranges and charges of the Inspecting Officers.

Serial No.	Present		Serial No.	Revised	
	Name of Range and designation of Officer	Extent of Range		Name of Range and designation of Officer	Extent of Range
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.					
1	Bangalore District Inspector	Bangalore District	1	Bangalore District Inspector	Bangalore District.
2	Kolar do	Kolar do	2	Kolar do	Kolar do
3	Chitaldrug do	Chitaldrug do	3	Chitaldrug do	Chitaldrug do
4	Shimoga do	Shimoga do	4	Shimoga do	Shimoga do
5	Kadur do	Kadur do	5	Kadur do	Kadur do
6	Hassan do	Hassan do	6	Hassan do	Hassan do
7	Tumkur do	Tumkur do	7	Tumkur do	Tumkur do
8	Mysore do	Mysore do	8	Mysore do	Mysore do
9	Bangalore do (Urdu)	Bangalore do	9	Bangalore do (Urdu)	Bangalore do
		Chitaldrug do			Kolar do
10	Mysore do	Mysore do	10	Mysore do do	Mysore do
		Tumkur do			Tumkur do
11	Chikmagalur do	Shimoga do	11	Chikmagalur do do	Hassan do
		Kadur do			Kadur do
		Hassan do			Shimoga do
					Chitaldrug do

Statement showing the present and revised Ranges and charges of the Inspecting Officers.

Serial No.	Present		Serial No.	Revised		
	Name of Range	Taluks comprising the Range		Name of Range	Taluks comprising the Range	
	ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.					
	BANGALORE DISTRICT.					
1	City Range	Bangalore City.	1	City Range	Bangalore City.	
2	Anekal Range	Anekal.			Bangalore Taluk.	
		Hoskote and Sanskrit Schools in the State.	2	Devanhalli Range.	Devanhalli.	
					Hoskote.	

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1	Dodballapur Range	Dodballapur. Devanhalli. Nelamangala.	3	Dodballapur Range	Dodballapur. Nelamangala. Magadi.
2	Closepet Range	Closepet. Channapatna. Kankanhalli. Magadi.	4	Nelamangala Range	Magadi. Channapatna. Closepet.
			5	Channapatna Range	Channapatna. Closepet.
			6	Kankanhalli Range	Kankanhalli. Anekal.
			7	A.-I. Sanskrit Schools, with Headquarters at Bangalore.	All the eight districts in the State.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1	Kolar Range	Kolar. Mulbagal. Malur. Bowringpet.	1	Kolar Range	Kolar. Malur. Bowringpet.
2	Chintamani Range	Chintamani. Srinivaspur. Sidlaghatta.	2	Srinivaspur Range	Srinivaspur. Mulbagal.
3	Chikballapur Range	Chikballapur. Bagepalli. Goribidnur.	3	Sidlaghatta Range	Sidlaghatta. Chintamani. Chikballapur.
			4	Goribidnur Range	Goribidnur. Bagepalli.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1	Challakere Range	Challakere. Chitaldrug. Molakalmuru. Hiriyur.	1	Challakere Range	Challakere. Molakalmuru.
2	Davangere Range	Davangere. Jagalur. Holalkere. Hosdurga.	2	Hiriyur Range	Hiriyur. Hosdurga.
3			3	Davangere Range	Davangere. Jagalur.
			4	Chitaldrug Range	Chitaldrug. Holalkere.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1	Shimoga Range	Shimoga. Honnali. Channagiri.	1	Shimoga Range	Shimoga (including Kumsi)
2	Sagar Range	Sagar. Sorab. Shikarpur. Nagar.	2	Channagiri Range	Channagiri.
			3	Shikarpur Range	Shikarpur. Honnali.
			4	Sagar Range	Sorab. Sagar.
			5	Tirthahalli Range	Tirthahalli. Nagar.

Statement showing the present and revised Ranges and charges of the Inspecting Officers.

Serial No.	Present		Serial No.	Revised	
	Name of Range	Taluks comprising the Range		Name of Range	Taluks comprising the Range
ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.					
KADUR DISTRICT.					
1	Tarikere Range	Kadur. Tarikere. Koppa.	1	Chikmagalur Range	Chikmagalur. Mudgere.
			2	Narasimharajapura Range	Tarikere. Koppa (including Narasimharajapura and Sringeri).
			3	Kadur Range	Kadur.
HASSAN DISTRICT.					
1	Hassan Range	Hassan. Arsikere. Belur. Saklespur.	1	Hassan Range	Hassan.
			2	Arsikere Range	Arsikere.
2	Hole-Narsipur Range	Hole-Narsipur. Arkalgud. Channarayapatna.	3	Saklespur Range	Channarayapatna. Saklespur.
			4	Hole-Narsipur Range	Belur. Hole-Narsipur. Arkalgud.
TUMKUR DISTRICT.					
1	Tumkur Range	Tumkur. Koratagere.	1	Tumkur Range	Tumkur.
2	Maddagiri Range	Maddagiri. Pavagada. Sira.	2	Maddagiri Range	Maddagiri. Pavagada.
			3	Sira Range	Koratagere. Sira.
3	Gubbi Range	Gubbi. Kunigal.	4	Gubbi Range	Gubbi. Kunigal.
4	Tiptur Range	Tiptur. Chiknayakanhalli. Turuvekere.	5	Chiknayakanhalli Range	Chiknayakanhalli. Tiptur. Turuvekere.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

1	City Range	...	Mysore City.
2	Nanjangud Range	...	Nanjangud.
		...	Chamrajnagar.
		...	Gundlupet.
3	Malvalli Range	...	Malvalli.
		...	T.-Narsipur.
		...	Seringapatam.
4	Nagamangala Range	...	Nagamangala.
		...	Mandya.
		...	Krishnarajpete.
5	Hunsur Range	...	Hunsur.
		...	Yedatore.
		...	Heggaddevankote.

1	Malvalli Range
2	Mandya Range
3	Nagamangala Range
4	Krishnarajpete Range
5	City Range
6	Chamrajnagar Range
7	Nanjangud Range
8	Hunsur Range

Malvalli.
T.-Narsipur.
Mandya.
Nagamangala.
Seringapatam.
Krishnarajpete.
Yedatore.
Mysore City.
Mysore Taluk.
Chamrajnagar (including Yelandur).
Nanjangud.
Gundlupet.
Heggaddevankote.
Hunsur.

URDU RANGES.

1	Kolar Range (Urdu)	...	Kolar District.
2	Chitaldrug Range (Urdu)	...	Chitaldrug District.
		...	Bangalore do
3	Shimoga Range (Urdu)	...	Shimoga do
		...	Kadur do
		...	Hassan do
4	Tumkur Range (Urdu)	...	Tumkur do
		...	Mysore do

1	Bangalore Range (Urdu)
2	Kolar Range
3	Mysore Range
4	Tumkur Range
5	Shimoga Range

Bangalore District.
Kolar. do
Mysore do
Tumkur do
Hassan do
Shimoga do
Chitaldrug do

Report of the Committee on Constitutional Developments in Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 2034-93—C. B. 103-22, dated the 18th October 1922, appointing a Committee to work out the details connected with the constitutional developments announced by the Dewan at the Representative Assembly Meeting, Dasara Session, 1922.

2. Government Order No. 3996-4045—C. B. 103-22, dated the 9th January 1923, directing, among other things, that the Report of the Committee be published on receipt and that the public be allowed a period of two months to consider the report and submit their representations to Government.

3. Letter No. 245, dated the 7th March 1923, from the Reforms Committee, submitting their Report.

ORDER No. 424-83—REG. 15-22-1, DATED 16TH APRIL 1923.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to publish the report submitted by the Committee appointed to work out the details relating to the constitutional developments announced by the Dewan at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly, 1922. Printed copies of the report can be purchased from the Curator, Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

Representations on the proposals contained in the Committee's report will be received by Government up to the 16th June 1923, after which date the Government will proceed to a consideration of the report and the representations received thereon.

K. MATTHAN

Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Control of Bhadravati Iron Works.

ORDER No. I. C. 6174-86—I. W. 136-22-1, DATED 14TH APRIL 1923.

The construction of the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works at Bhadravati having been completed and manufacturing operations having commenced from the 18th January last, the time has arrived for revising the existing arrangements for the control of the works and developing new lines of work, so as to ensure economical operation on commercial lines for the future, including the disposal of the products of manufacture in an advantageous manner.

2. Under an agreement entered into between the Government and the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Bombay, 1917, that Company are Managing Agents of the undertaking—both in respect of the operation of the plant and the disposal of the products—subject to the control of a Board of Management—consisting of three members nominated by Government and two nominated by the Agents. Under the same agreement, the responsibility for the supply of Iron Ore and Flux, and fuel required for the works rests on Government, and the operations connected with this supply are important, involving as they do more than half the estimated annual outlay needed, with the concern working to its full capacity.

3. As a result of recent discussions and consultation with the Managing Agents in Bombay, and with their consent the Government have now decided to reconstitute the Board and make the further arrangements indicated below, which, while they are not intended to alter the relations of the Agents with the concern or affect their responsibility for its successful working or take away from them powers of initiative, are still expected on the one hand to render the control of the Board of Management on behalf of Government more effective and on the other, to secure closer co-operation between the two sections of the works, controlled by Government and the Managing Agents, respectively.

4. Sir M. Visvesvaraya has, at the invitation of Government, agreed to work as a nominee of Government on the Board of Management and he will be the Chairman of the Board. Mr. N. Madhava Rao, the present Secretary to the Board of Management, will continue as such and will also be a member of the Board with the designation of "Government Director". The name of the third member nominated by Government will be shortly announced. The full Board will meet ordinarily once a quarter either at Bhadravati or in Bombay, but an Executive Committee of the Board consisting of the Chairman, the Government Director and one of the Representatives of the Managing Agents, who will be in

constant and close communications with each other and with the Managing Agents, will ordinarily meet once a month or six weeks and deal with all questions that may arise or may be referred to them by the Managing Agents in the intervals between the quarterly meetings of the Board.

5. The Chairman of the Board will be vested with full and effective powers of control over the operation of all Government Departments responsible for any part of the undertaking, in respect of such responsibilities. The funds required for the operations according to the estimates, to be previously approved by the Government, will be placed at his disposal. He will visit Bhadravati generally once a month or oftener as he may deem necessary. The Government Director, who will be permanently stationed at Bhadravati, will act in subordination to him. Whenever the Managing Agents wish to refer to the Government any questions relating to the working of the undertaking, they will address the Chairman through the Government Director. The Government Director will, as Secretary to the Board, exercise vigilance over every section of the works and under the orders of the Chairman, take all necessary steps to ensure harmonious working and complete co-operation between the Government Departments concerned on the one hand, and the Managing Agents and the local operating staff on the other.

6. The Board will continue to effect reforms and do everything in its power to improve the commercial working of the enterprise, only such reforms as involve radical changes or fresh capital outlay being reported for the approval of Government.

7. Ordinarily the Government Director will be the medium of communication between the Government and the Board of Management.

T. E. JEYARAMA IYER,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department

Non-Official Member for the management of the Iron Works at Bhadravati.

READ—

Government Order No. I. C. 6174-86—I. W., 136-22-1, dated 11th April 1923, sanctioning certain arrangement for the better control and management of the Iron Works at Bhadravati.

ORDER No. I. C. 6324-33—I. W. 136-22-2, DATED, 17TH APRIL 1923.

The Government are pleased to nominate Dewan Bahadur Rajasabhabhushana K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C. I. E., a member of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works as reconstituted in para 4 of the Government Order read above.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Travelling Allowance Claims.

RAED—

Government Order No. Fl. 5358-68—S. & A. 106-21-5, dated 27th May 1922, sanctioning the constitution of a Committee to examine the rules relating to travelling allowances and to suggest changes necessary to keep down expenditure on them.

2. Letter No. C. 3939, dated 28th July 1922, from K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., M.A., Revenue Commissioner and Chairman of the Committee, submitting the recommendations of the Committee.

3. Para 2 (d) of Government Order No. Fl. 70-120—S. & A. 44-22-1, dated 7th October 1922, stating that separate orders would be passed providing for stricter scrutiny of road journeys in excess of a certain limit.

ORDER No. FL. 4829-78—S. & A. 16-22, DATED 18TH APRIL 1923.

Recorded.

2. All travelling allowance claims for road marches exceeding 50 miles a day should be submitted to Government for orders, fully explaining the necessity for such journeys.

3. In the case of an officer who is authorised to take his conveyance by rail and to charge trainage even when he takes it by road, only (1) road mileage, or (2) railway fare for the officer and freight for the conveyance, whichever is less, should be allowed.

4. Necessary addenda and corrigenda to Mysore Service Regulations will be issued.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 18.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Directing the publication of the recommendations of the
Reforms Committees Report.

READ—

Government Order No. 424-83—Ref. 15-22-1, dated the 16th April 1923, publishing the report of the Reforms Committee.

ORDER No. 566-67—REF. 15-22-6, DATED 25TH APRIL 1923.

With a view to give wide publicity to the recommendations contained in the report of the Reforms Committee, Government direct that these recommendations be translated into Kannada and printed copies of the translation made available for sale to the public at the Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

2. Copies of the publication will be supplied free of charge to the Members of the Representative Assembly.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Revised rules re loan of tents to private persons.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 6092—G. M. 67-12-61, dated 5th April 1913, prescribing rules for regulating the issue of tents to respectable and influential persons and bodies for use in connection with semi-public and private functions.

2. G. O. No. O. 2202-61—T. & S. 5-21-1, dated 4th April 1922, directing that the system of lending Government tents to private persons and bodies be discontinued.

ORDER No. O. 4862-4921—T. & S. 1-22-8, DATED 28TH APRIL 1923.

In view of the large number of applications for the loan of tents latterly received, Government are pleased to issue the accompanying revised rules for the loan of tents from the General and Revenue Secretariat Tent Stores.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

The tents stocked in the General and Revenue Secretariat Tent Stores are intended for issue to officers who are entitled to supply of tents for Government purposes and for use in connection with official functions. It has, however, been usual whenever practicable, to lend out tents as a matter of courtesy to important public bodies and respectable private gentlemen for use in connection with semi-public and private functions. To prevent indiscriminate requisitions and to recoup the cost of wear and tear caused thereby, the following rules for regulating the issue of tents for such purposes are published for general information:—

1. Loan of Government tents for use during semi-public and private functions is permitted only, in favour of persons of approved respectability and shall be at the absolute discretion of the Chief Secretary to Government.

2. Applications for loan of tents from the Government Stores should ordinarily reach the Chief Secretary at least a week before the date on which they are required. The number and kind of tents, and the period for which they are required should be clearly specified in the application.

3. The Chief Secretary may permit the loan of tents asked for, if they are available in the Stores and are not required for official purposes.

4. If the tents asked for can be made available, an intimation to that effect will be given by the Registrar to the applicant, together with a statement of the amount recoverable from him for the use of the tents in accordance with the following scale of fees:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Shamianas, Durbar tents, double pole tents	4	0	0	each per diem
Single pole tents and Swiss Cottage tents	2	0	0	do
Hill tents, sleeping pals and shooting pals	1	8	0	do
Rowties and necessary tents	0	8	0	do

The fees should be paid into a Government Treasury and the chellan produced before the Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, before the tents are removed from the Stores.

NOTE.—Fees are payable for the days on which tents are taken and on which they are returned.

5. Persons who have been permitted the loan of tents asked for, should take charge of them at the Government Stores. They will be held responsible to return the tents at the Stores on the due dates in the same condition as they were at the time of issue and will be liable for any loss or damage accruing to them from whatever causes during the period of the loan. They should make their own arrangements for the removal of the tents from and their return to the Stores. Government lascars will not be spared for pitching for other work but a lascar will be deputed to see that tents are properly used in cases in which such a course is considered necessary.

6. Whenever a loan of Government tent is sanctioned in favour of private persons, it should be distinctly understood that the loan is only permissible for the specific period applied for and no refund of fees, paid on them in advance in accordance with rule 4, shall be granted for failure to utilize them.

7. If the tents lent are required urgently for Government purposes, they should be returned within 24 hours on intimation of the necessity when a proportionate amount of fees will be refunded.

8. Government reserve to themselves the power of remitting fees in the case of tents loaned to public bodies for functions of a public character.

9. The Chief Secretary to Government may reject any application without assigning reasons therefor.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Directing the Collections of Contribution Amounts from Inamdars, etc.

READ—

Para 7 of Government Order No. R. 7671-21—R. M. 66-08, dated 5th March 1915, observing that the Inamdar is primarily responsible for the amount of contribution on lands rendered irrigable by Government in Inam villages.

2. Letter No. C. 3603—G1. 21-22, dated 17th January 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that as observed in the Government Order read above, it is desirable to have dealings directly only with the Inamdars in the matter of the recovery of contribution and recommending the grant of a commission of 12 per cent to the Inamdars for collecting the entire demand under contribution.

ORDER NO. R. 4763-64—L. R. 47-22-7, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST APRIL 1923.

Government are pleased to direct that the contribution amounts be collected from the Inamdars and that they be given a commission of 12 per cent on the amount of contribution collected from tenants of Inam villages having permanent occupancy rights.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Approving of the Shekdars conducting Pahani inspection in Inam villages.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7450-9—L. R. 406-13-4, dated 31st January 1916, directing the grant to Inamdars of a commission of 12 per cent on the amount of water-rate collected from their Kadim tenants on lands rendered irrigable by Government works of irrigation.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 127—G1. 22-23, dated 13—15th January 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting certain proposals for systematising the procedure to be followed in the case of collection of water-rate.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 412—G1. 22-23, dated 6th March 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that Shekdars may be empowered to do pahani inspection of Inam villages within their respective charges to prevent surreptitious use of water.

ORDER NO. R. 4765-66—L. R. 305-22-2, DATED 21ST APRIL 1923.

The Revenue Commissioner in his letter dated 15th January 1923, states that in some cases the Inamdars collect the water-rate and are paid commission at the rate of 12 per cent as per Government Order dated 31st January 1916, read above, while in other cases the Taluk Officers collect the said rate directly from the Kadim tenants, and that in the latter case it is not equitable to enforce the Inamdars' primary liability for the entire water-rate in the village as both the supply of water and the recovery of the rate are made without his knowledge and that the practice is also irregular as Government should have no direct dealings ordinarily with the tenants. The Revenue Commissioner accordingly recommends that the Inamdar should be held solely liable not only for the jodi, but for the water-rate also under Sections 142 and 53 of the Land Revenue Code, that though it is not obligatory to obtain his prior consent either for the supply of water or for the levy of the rate, it is desirable that he should always be consulted regarding the supply of water and his objections, if any, heard before water is supplied to the tenants and that if he refuses his consent on inadequate grounds, Government can overrule his objections and hold the Inamdar responsible for the water-rate, it being open to him to recover it from the tenants under clause (c) Section 86, Land Revenue Code.

2. Government are pleased to approve of the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite the submission of his views as to the authority that should sanction bills for the collection of water-rate, a point on which his opinion was called for in para 2 of Government Order No. R. 1067-8—L. R. 46-22-2, dated 15th August 1922.

3. The Revenue Commissioner's recommendation in his letter dated 6th March 1923, read above that Shekdars may be authorised to conduct pahani inspection in Inam villages within their respective charges to prevent surreptitious use of Government water is approved tentatively. A report as to the working of this measure should be submitted to Government at the end of two years.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Reconstitution of the New Tirthahalli Sub-Division.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4006-128—L. R. 284-22-2, dated the 15th March 1923, according sanction to the transfer of the revenue jurisdiction of the Shimoga Taluk from the Sub-Division Officer, Shimoga, to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga.

2. Memo No. C. 3182—22-23, dated the 27th March 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding for sanction letter in original from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, dated the 22nd idem, suggesting that the Shimoga Taluk, in charge of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner may be styled Shimoga Sub-Division and the remaining taluks of the original Shimoga Sub-Division, viz., Honnali, Channagiri, Tirthahalli and the sub-taluk of Kumsi, designated as Honnali Sub-Division with headquarters at Shimoga.

ORDER No. R. 4821-2—L. R. 284-22-7, DATED 26TH APRIL 1923.

Government are not in favour of constituting the single taluk of Shimoga into a Sub-Division. As regards the remaining taluks referred to, viz., Honnali, Channagiri, Tirthahalli and the sub-taluk of Kumsi, Government consider that the most important taluk being Tirthahalli, the reconstituted Sub-division should go by that name. The new Sub-Division will accordingly be styled Tirthahalli Sub-Division with headquarters at Shimoga.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 21.]

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Placing Mr. B. Seshagiri Row, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, as Officer on Special Duty during the Birthday Festivities of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

ORDER No. O. 5153-65—O. E. 109-22-1, DATED 18TH MAY 1923.

Mr. B. Seshagiri Rao, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat is with effect from the 6th June 1923, placed on Special Duty in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the festivities connected with the ensuing Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and also for the meetings of the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly.

2. Gentlemen invited to Mysore as guests are requested to place themselves in communication with that Officer for any information or assistance they may require in connection with accommodation, conveyance, etc., at Mysore.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to be so good as to suggest to the Representative Assembly Members in their Districts to place themselves in communication with that officer for any information or assistance that they may require at Mysore during the sittings of the Assembly.

4. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, and the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, are requested to be good enough to render all reasonable help to the Officer on Special Duty.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Revised scale of establishment for the offices of the Chief Engineers, and Public Works Divisions.

- READ—
- (1) Government Order No. P. W. 373-426—E. 1974-2027, dated 9th September 1922, sanctioning the Re-organisation of the Public Works Department.
 - (2) Notes ending with No. D. C. 85, dated 27th March 1923, by the Public Works Secretary, submitting proposals for the establishment required for the offices of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings and Ex-officio Secretaries to Government.

ORDER NO. P. W. 919-41—E. 8761-83, DATED 4TH MAY 1923.

In connection with the Re-organisation of the Public Works Department, proposals were at first submitted by the Public Works Secretary providing progressive scales for the several establishments, including the Divisional establishment, and that of the combined office of the Chief Engineer and Secretariat. The proposals so far as they concerned the Divisional office establishment were sanctioned by Government in G. O. No. P. W. 373-426—E. 1976-2027, dated 9th September 1922, but in paragraph 5 of the above order, the cost of the establishment of the Chief Engineers' Offices, was limited to Rs. 30,324. Before the re-organisation, there was only one combined office. It was considered desirable to have independent offices for the two Chief Engineers and consequently the Public Works Secretary submitted revised proposals which involved an excess of Rs. 5,460 per annum.

2. After a careful consideration, Government have been pleased to fix the scale of the office establishment of the Chief Engineers as in the statement appended, as also that sanctioned for Divisions and Sub-Divisions.

3. This will have effect from 1st October 1922.

JOHN BHORE,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department (Irrigation).

Statement of office establishment for the several offices of the Public Works Department.

Office	No.	Designation	Rate of Pay	Cost
			Rs.	Rs.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	1	Manager	100—10—150	137½
	4	Clerks	70—5—95	355
	9	Clerks	30—5—60	468
	1	Draftsman	120—8—160	150
	1	Draftsman	80—6—110	102½
	1	Draftsman	55—5—80	73½
	1	Attender	21	21
	1	Jamadar	17	17
	3	Daffadar	15	15
	3	Peons	13 each	39
Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.	3	Peons	12 do	36
	4	Peons	11 do	44
		Total		1,458½
	1	Manager	100—10—150	137½
	3	Clerks	70—5—95	266½
	8	Clerks	30—5—60	416
	1	Draftsman	120—8—160	150
	1	Draftsman	80—6—110	102½
	1	Draftsman	55—5—80	73½
	1	Attender	21	21
	1	Jamadar	17	17
	3	Daffadar	15	15
	3	Peons	13 each	39
	8	Peons	12 do	36
	4	Peons	11 do	44
		Total		1,318

Office	No.	Designation	Rate of Pay (Rs.)	Cost
III. Special Officer, Krishna- to Rajasagara Works	1	Clerk	70-5-95	88½
	3	Clerks	30-5-60	156
	1	Draftsman	55-5-80	73½
	2	Peons	11 each	22
		Total		340½
IV. Executive Engineer's Office	1	Clerk	50-4-70	65
	3	Clerks	30-3-45	123½
	2	Clerks	30	60
	1	Draftsman	55-5-80	73½
	1	Draftsman	35-3-50	46½
	2	Peons	11 each	22
	2	Peons	10 do	20
		For each Division		410½
V. Sub-Division Office	1	Clerk	30-3-45	41½
	1	Clerk	30	30
	2	Peons	11 each	20
		For each Sub-Division		91½
VI. Stores branch (attached to Water-Supply Division)	1	Chief Store-Keeper	75-5-125	108½
	1	Clerk	30-3-45	41½
	2	Lascars	12 each	24
		Total		179½

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Supply of Mysore Gazette.

READ—Government Order No. R. 3053-P & S. 23-22-12, dated the 22nd December 1922, regarding the supply of copies of the *Mysore Gazette* and *Administration Reports* to the Editors of certain newspapers who have agreed to exchange their publication with Government.

2. Letter dated the 1st May 1922, from the Editor and Managing Director of the Karnataka Newspaper Syndicate, Ltd., Bangalore City, regarding the grant of the usual press facilities to his two dailies, viz., *Karnataka Daily News* and *Karnataka Varthamana*.

ORDER No. G. 8880-88—G. M. 148-22-4, DATED 21st MAY 1923.

The Editor of the two papers referred to above will be included in the list of Editors of Newspapers who have agreed to exchange their journals with the Government, annexed to the Government Order read above.

MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Direct Recruitment to the Amildari Service.

READ—G. O. No. G. 9060-9102—G. M. 401-16-1, dated 2nd January 1917, passing orders on the subject of making systematic arrangements for recruitment to the Gazetted and Upper Subordinate ranks of the public service.

2. G. O. No. R. 7304-52—L. R. 315-17-1, dated 21st January 1918, issuing revised rules for recruitment to the grade of Amildars and Deputy Amildars, and for the preparation of lists of officials eligible for such appointments.

3. G. O. No. R. 3610-61—L. R. 30-18-4, dated 4th September 1918, directing that, in the case of officials of the Revenue Department, the field of recruitment for Amildari and Deputy Amildari be widened by including in such lists names of officials drawing the progressive salary of Rs. 50-4-70.

4. G. O. No. R. 10111-25—L. R. 118-20-1, dated 11th March 1921, issuing additional rules for recruitment so as to provide for backward communities being sufficiently represented in the Amildari service.

5. G. O. No. R. 7539-50—L. R. 22-21-4, dated 29th June 1922, directing among other matters that the Income-tax Department be included in the list of departments from which selections of candidates for Amildari and Deputy Amildari may be made.

6. Paragraph 7 (3) of G. O. No. G. 1227-87—G. M. 97-22-1, dated 19th January 1923, stating that, with a view to facilitate direct recruitment to the different grades of the subordinate executive service, three Probationerships would be created temporarily in each department for each grade of executive service as is now done in the Excise, Police and Registration Departments, and requesting Heads of Departments to submit definite proposals in this behalf with regard to their departments.

ORDER No. R. 5068-5127—L. R. 373-22-1, DATED 19TH MAY 1923.

Of the Heads of Departments who have submitted proposals in response to the Government Order of the 19th January 1923 read above, the Director of Geology, the Superintendent, Government Printing, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Agent, Mysore Railways, and the Inspector-General of Education have suggested the appointment of Probationers in their departments; while the Registrar of Co-operative Societies states that there is no immediate necessity for such appointments in the Co-operative Department. The Revenue Commissioner has submitted comprehensive proposals for recruitment to the Revenue Department, including the appointment of Probationers. In other departments, there is either no scope for the appointment of Probationers or there is already provision for such appointments.

2. Government have carefully considered these proposals and have come to the conclusion that the need for the appointment of Probationers in departments other than the Revenue is not very urgent and they therefore direct that, on this account and in view of the present financial situation, the question of appointing Probationers in other departments be deferred for the present. In regard to the Revenue Department, however, the case is entirely different; it is necessary to improve the Amildari service by making suitable provision for the direct recruitment of candidates fitted by education, character and executive capacity for this important branch of public service. Government are accordingly pleased to sanction the following scheme for direct recruitment:

(a) There will be six Revenue Probationerships for direct recruitment to the Amildari and Deputy Amildari posts on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem during the probationary period, which will be fixed at two years. During this period, the Probationer should qualify himself by passing the Revenue Higher, the Criminal Higher, the Accounts Lower and Equitation Tests.

(b) The minimum qualification for selection as a Probationer will be a pass in the B. A. Degree Examination.

(c) The distribution of the probationerships will be regulated as far as possible by the terms of paragraph 8 (3) of the Government Order of the 19th January 1923.

3. The present list of candidates eligible for the Amildari and Deputy Amildari will also continue, with the addition of the names of men belonging to backward communities in the Revenue and other departments whose pay is not less than Rs. 50 and who have qualified themselves by passing the Revenue Higher and Criminal Higher Examinations.

4. The Revenue Commissioner will, in consultation with the Heads of other Departments, forward to Government a list of officials of all departments, belonging to the backward communities, who are qualified as above, for inclusion in the next list.

5. The cost on account of these Probationers, viz., Rs. 5,760, will be met by re-appropriation within the grant allotted to the Revenue Department.

T. ES. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 58.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 22.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1923.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Conversion of Aided Primary Schools in the Chitaldrug District.

READ—
Government Order No. E. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated the 17th February 1923, sanctioning among other matters a sum of Rs. 10,000 for accelerating the conversion of Aided Primary Schools in the Chitaldrug District into Government Institutions.

2. Letter No. H. C. 682 of 22-23, dated the 13th March 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for the utilisation of Rs. 10,000 referred to above.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 682 of 1922-23, dated the 4th April 1923, from the same officer on the subject.

ORDER No. E. 6210-12—Edn. 421-22-19, DATED 21st MAY 1923.

The Inspector-General of Education has submitted proposals for utilising a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards converting 58 Aided Primary Schools in the Chitaldrug District referred to in the appended statement into Government Institutions and opening a new Hindustani Primary Girls' School in Doddéri, Challakere Taluk at a total cost of Rs. 9,960 per annum recurring and Rs. 7,700 non-recurring as detailed below:—

Schools A Conversion of Aided Schools	Recurring cost per mensem	Nonrecurring cost
47 Kannada Boys' Schools	Rs. 6081	Rs. 6,400
3 Urdu do	461	800
6 Panchama do	99	600
2 Kannada Girls' Schools	52	200
Opening a new Hindustani Primary Girls' School, Doddéri	24	200
1 Mistress on Rs. 20		
House rent Rs. 8		
Contingent grant Rs. 1		
Total	830	7,700

As the recurring expenditure during this year will be small, the Inspector-General of Education proposes that the amount available after reserving necessary sums for recurring expenditure may be utilised for non-recurring expenditure on equipment for the schools referred to above as well as for other Primary Schools in the district.

The above proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are sanctioned.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

List of Aided Schools converted into Government Institutions.

Serial No.	Name of place	Proposed establishment										Amount of grant paid at present P. M.	Extra cost	
		Teachers				Singing allowance	Contingent grant.	House rent	Total recurring P. M.	Non-recurring for furniture, etc.	Recurring		Non-recurring	
		25	20	17	15									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
KANNADA PRIMARY BOYS SCHOOLS.														
CHITALDRUG TALUK.														
1	Thamatakalu (Kasaba Hobli).			1					154	100	7	84	100	
2	Uppanaiakanahalli (Kasaba Hobli).			1					154	100	7	84	100	
3	Hulihal (Bharmasagar Hobli).			1					154	150	5	104	150	
4	Chippinakere (Turuvarur Hobli).			1					184	120	7	114	120	
DAVANGERE TALUK.														
5	Avaregere (Davangere Hobli).			1				3	184	100	7	114	100	
6	Kadaji do			1					154	100	5	104	100	
7	Nalakunda (Mayakonda Hobli).			1				3	184	150	7	114	150	
8	Syagali (Hadavi Hobli).			1					154	150	5	104	150	
9	Mandalur (Anigod Hobli).			1					83	200	7	26	200	
10	Hunasikatte do			1				3	184	150		184	150	
HIRIYUR TALUK.														
11	Palavvanahalli (Imangala Hobli).			1					83	200	7	26	200	
12	Guyilalu (Imangala Hobli).			1				3	184	150	7	114	150	
13	Ambaligere (Dharmapura Hobli).			1					154	100	7	84	100	
14	Abbinahole (Dharmapura Hobli).			1				3	184	100	7	114	100	
15	Myakalur (Hiriyur Hobli).			1					154	100		154	100	
CHALLAKERE TALUK.														
16	Bukkambudi (Thalak Hobli).			1					154	100	5	104	100	
17	Doddabeeranahalli (Parasurampura Hobli).			1					154	150	5	104	150	
18	Gaurasamudra (Thalak Hobli).			1				3	184	100	5	184	100	
19	Brindavanahalli (Parasurampura Hobli).			1					154	100	5	104	100	
20	Abbaiahalli (Nayakanahatti Hobli).			1				3	184	150	5	184	150	
MOLAKERMURU TALUK.														
21	Chikkobanahalli (Kasaba Hobli).			1				3	184	150	5	184	150	
22	Dadagur (Devasamudra Hobli).			1				3	184	100	5	184	100	
23	Pakutti do			1				3	184	100	5	184	100	
24	Karekondapura do			1					154	120	5	104	120	
25	Jahagiri Buddenahalli, Devasamudra Hobli).			1				3	184	120		184	120	
HOSDURGA TALUK.														
26	Heruru (Kasaba Hobli).			1					154	100	5	104	100	
27	Jantikolalu (Kasaba Hobli).			1					154	150	5	104	150	
28	Alaghatta (Sriramapur Hobli).			1					154	150	5	104	150	
29	Ballalasamudra do			1					83	150	7	26	150	
30	Chikbyaladakere (Mathodu Hobli).			1					154	150	6	94	150	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.
List of Aided Schools converted into Government Institutions.

Serial No.	Name of place	Proposed establishment										Amount of grant paid at present P. M.	Extra cost	
		Teachers				Singing allowance	Contingent grant	House rent	Total recurring P. M.	Non-recurring for furniture, etc.	Recurring		Non-recurring	
		25	20	17	15									
	JAGALUR TALUK.													
31	Donahalli (Kasba Hobli)				1				154	100	5	94	150	
32	Chickinallanahole (Kasba Hobli)				1				154	150	5	104	150	
33	Gadimankunte (Sokke Hobli)				1			8	184	120	5	134	120	
34	Devikere (Bilichod Hobli)				1				154	100	5	104	100	
35	Muchanur (do do)				1				154	160	5	104	150	
	HARIHAR SUB-TALUK.													
36	Bevinahalli (Malebennur Hobli)				1			8	184	120	5	134	120	
37	Dhulthole (do do)				1			8	184	150	5	134	150	
38	Nandigavi (do do)				1				154	150	5	104	150	
39	Bannikodu (Haribar Hobli)				1				154	200	5	104	200	
	HOLALKERE TALUK.													
40	Budihal (Kasba Hobli)				1				154	150	5	104	150	
41	Bidarakere (Ramagiri Hobli)				1				154	200	7	84	200	
42	Kengunte (do do)				1				154	150	5	104	150	
43	Nulenur (do do)				1			5	154	200	15	84	200	
44	Madderi (Talya Hobli)				1				154	150	5	104	150	
45	Chickaya Annimganur (Bharmasagar Hobli)				1			8	184	150	5	134	150	
46	Hirekandavada (Bharmasagar Hobli)				1			8	184	150	5	134	150	
47	Kalaghatta				1				154	150	5	104	150	
	Total			4	47		254	56	854	6,400	246	608	6,400	
	HINDUSTANI PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.													
	DAVANGERE TALUK.													
48	Kodaganur (Mayakonda Hobli)				1			5	224	100	7	154	100	
	HIRIVUR TALUK.													
49	Harti (Imangala Hobli)				1			15	224	100	7	154	100	
	HARIHAR SUB-TALUK.													
50	Aaralahalli (Malebennur Hobli)				1			5	224	100	7	154	100	
	Total			8			14	15	674	300	21	464	300	
	PANCHAMA PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.													
	CHITALDRUG TALUK.													
51	Sondikolla (Kasba Hobli)				1			3	234	100	7	164	100	
52	Chikkanahalli (Hireguntanur Hobli)				1			3	234	100	7	164	100	
53	Bevinahalli (Bharmasagar Hobli)				1			3	234	100	7	164	100	
	DAVANGERE TALUK.													
54	Naraganahalli (Mayakonda Hobli)				1			3	234	100	7	164	100	
	HARIHAR TALUK.													
55	Harti (Imangala Hobli)				1			3	234	100	7	164	100	
	CHALLAKERE TALUK.													
56	Parasurampura (Parasurampura Hobli)				1			3	234	100	7	164	100	
	Total			6			3	18	141	600	42	99	600	
	KANNADA PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.													
	CHITALDRUG TALUK.													
57	Chikkanahalli (Kasba Hobli)				1		1	5	33	100	7	26	100	
58	Kondajji (Haribar Hobli)				1		1	5	33	100	7	26	100	
	Total			2		2	2	10	66	200	14	52	200	

Scholarships for Pupils of the Depressed Classes.

ORDER NO. E. 6220-1—EDN. 457-22-1, DATED 21ST MAY 1923.

Certain anomalies in the grant of scholarships to pupils belonging to the depressed classes have come to the notice of Government. Under the scheme of scholarships for pupils of backward classes generally, a certain proportion of the total grant is exclusively reserved for pupils of the depressed classes in Vernacular and Industrial Schools, the value of the Vernacular Class Scholarships being Rs. 900 per mensem. Pupils of depressed classes also come in for a share, in the proportion of their population, of the balance of the allotment open to pupils of all backward communities and this share amounts to Rs. 1,160 per mensem. Besides these, there is a separate scheme of scholarships to pupils of depressed classes for English education, and the scholarships under this scheme amount to Rs. 1,105 per mensem. The rates of the Depressed Class Scholarships awarded for the study of English are higher than those of the corresponding grade of Backward Class Scholarships. The existence of two different scales of scholarships awarded to pupils of the same class has created difficulties in administering the scholarships. It has also been represented that the rate of scholarships under the Backward Class Scholarships scheme is inadequate to the needs of pupils of depressed classes.

2. At the Educational Conference held by the Dewan in November last, a recommendation was made that the rates of scholarships to pupils of depressed classes under both of the above schemes should be made uniform. Government accept the recommendation and consider that in order to secure such uniformity the best course would be to bring together under one scheme the whole of the amount allotted under all the existing schemes for scholarships for general education to pupils of depressed classes.

3. The total amount available under all the schemes is Rs. 3,165 per mensem (for ten months) for boys and Rs. 5,000 per annum for girls or a total of Rs. 36,650 per annum. The existing scheme does not provide for scholarships in the Infant Vernacular classes and the number of scholarships available in the remaining Vernacular classes is only 350. Government consider that as a majority of the pupils of the depressed classes are in the lowest stages of instruction, a large number of scholarships should be made tenable in these grades. Five hundred scholarships each of the value of eight annas per mensem will therefore be awarded in future in the Infant and I Vernacular classes. The number of scholarships in the other Vernacular classes will be increased from 350 to 600. The rates of these latter being sufficiently liberal do not call for enhancement and will therefore remain as at present, viz., Rs. 2 in the II and III standards and Rs. 4 in the IV and V standards. As regards the English classes, the existing scheme provides for 310, 95 and 23 scholarships in the Anglo-Vernacular High School and Entrance classes, respectively. Having regard to actual requirements with reference to the number of pupils of the depressed classes undergoing English education, Government are of opinion that the existing number of scholarships may be reduced and accordingly direct that the number of scholarships in these grades may be fixed at 225 in the Anglo-Vernacular classes, 45 in the High School classes and 10 in the University Entrance Class. The value of these scholarships will, however, be fixed at a higher rate than in the case of the Backward Class Scholarships of corresponding grades of education so that it may be sufficient to meet the needs of the pupils. The lumpsum allotment of Rs. 5,000 for scholarships to girls belonging to the depressed classes will be continued as heretofore but the rates of the scholarships which are now the same as for boys will also be raised to the same rates as those now sanctioned for boys.

4. The scheme of scholarships for the pupils of the depressed classes will accordingly be revised as in the appended statement with effect from the next year. The Inspector-General of Education is also authorised to reappropriate lapses in any grade for awarding a large number of scholarships in other grades according to actual requirements. The regrouping of communities for the distribution of Backward Class Scholarships approved in Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-4, dated the 17th February, 1923 will be revised suitably. The scheme of Industrial Scholarships to pupils of depressed classes amounting to Rs. 3,500 per annum, will remain unaffected by this order.

5. The existing provision of Rs. 2,000 for clothing to pupils of the depressed classes is found to be inadequate. With a view to inculcate habits of tidiness among pupils of the depressed classes, Government consider that special measures should be adopted to ensure that these pupils are decently clothed. While the pupils in the High School and higher classes may be expected to provide themselves with decent clothing out of their scholarships it is necessary that arrangements should be made departmentally for supplying clothing to pupils in the lower classes. Government accordingly direct that while the present provision of Rs. 2,000 may be reserved for pupils of all grades who are not scholarship holders the amount of scholarships actually disbursed to pupils of the depressed classes in the Upper Primary and Middle School classes may be reduced by eight annas a month and the sum so reduced (Rs. 5 for ten months) utilised for the supply of clothing to the scholars. Similarly the whole of the scholarships in the Infant classes at eight annas per mensem (or Rs. 5 for ten months) will not be disbursed in cash but will be utilised for the supply of clothing. The authority awarding the scholarships should send the award lists to the respective Circle Inspectors or the Inspectress of schools who will draw the amount at Rs. 5 per pupil and arrange for supplying clothing to the scholarship holders in accordance with detailed instructions which should be issued by the Inspector-General of Education.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

DEPRESSED CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Grade	Number of scholarships	Present rates	Present cost per mensem	Proposed grade	Proposed rates	Proposed number	Proposed cost per mensem
I. VERNACULAR CLASSES.							
A. Infant classes		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Infant and Vernacular classes.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
Vernacular Primary classes from I to III standards (inclusive).	250	2 0 0	500	Vernacular Primary, II and III standards.	3 0 0	500	1,000
Vernacular Lower Secondary and IV class.	100	4 0 0	400	IV and V standards	4 0 0	100	400
II. ENGLISH CLASSES.							
I and II classes	100	3 0 0	300	I and II classes	3 0 0	105	315
I Form	40	4 0 0	160	Anglo-Vernacular classes, III to V.	5 0 0	120	600
II " "	80	2 0 0	160	High School classes	10 0 0	45	450
III " "	25	6 0 0	150	University Entrance	15 0 0	10	150
Anglo-Vernacular classes under the Backward Class Scheme.	115	4 0 0	460				
IV Form	10	8 0 0	80				
V " "	10	9 0 0	90				
VI " "	10	10 0 0	100				
High School classes under Backward Class Scheme.	65	8 0 0	520				
University Entrance	5	15 0 0	75				
University Entrance under Backward Class Scheme.	18	10 0 0	180				
Total	778		3,165			1,880	4,165
B. Scholarships for Industrial Education of boys: Lumpsum.							
Scholarships for girls —		3 0 0		As at present			per annum.
I and II classes				I and II class	3 0 0		
I Form		4 0 0		III to V	5 0 0		5,000 "
II " "		5 0 0		High School classes	10 0 0		
III " "		6 0 0					
IV " "		8 0 0					
V " "		9 0 0					
VI " "		10 0 0					
D. Clothing to non-scholarship holders.							
			2,000 per annum.	As at present			2,000 "
Total			42,160 per annum.				42,160 per annum.

The "Mysore Gazette"

READ—

G. O. No. E. 3953-8—B. & S. 23-22-12, dated 22nd December 1922, directing the supply of copies of the *Mysore Gazette* and Administration Reports to the Editors of certain newspapers who have agreed to exchange their newspapers with the publications of the Government.

ORDER NO. G. 9130-8—G. M. 147-22-7, DATED 25TH MAY 1923.

The Government are pleased to direct that English copies of the *Mysore Gazette* be sent to Editors of English newspapers and both English and Kannada editions to Editors of Kannada or bilingual newspapers.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Modification of Rule 12 of the Mysore Companies Regulation.
VIII of 1917.

READ—

Letter No. 580, dated 6th November 1922, from the Registrar, of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore, requesting that Rule 12 of the Rules under the Mysore Companies Regulation be modified so that the fees paid on account of the various processes under the Regulation which are now received in his office in cash may in future be paid into a Government Treasury and receipts forwarded to him instead.

ORDER No. I. C. 7283-5—I. & C. 146-22-3, DATED 29TH MAY 1923.

Government are pleased to approve of the recommendation of the Registrar, Rule 12 of the Rules under the Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917, will accordingly be modified as follows:—

"All fees payable to the Registrar under the Regulation shall be paid either in cash to Government Treasury or by Mysore Court Fee Stamps."

2. The draft of notice to the Managing Agents, Directors, Managers, etc., of Companies proposed to be issued in this matter by the Registrar received from him with the letter read above is also approved.

M. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
For Secretary to Government,
General Department.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Loans under the Land Improvement Regulation to Inamdars.

READ—

Letter No. C. 2048—Gl. 22-23, dated 21st February 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting instructions as to whether the Land Improvement Loans Regulation can be applied in the case of Inam villages, i.e., Sarvamanya, Jodi and Kayamgutta villages.

ORDER NO. R. 5267-76—R. M. 5-22-11, DATED 25TH MAY 1923.

Loans under the Land Improvement Regulation may be granted to Inamdars and holders of minor Inams also, provided they agree to all the conditions imposed by the rules and the village offered as security is an enfranchised Inam.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Appointment of Mr. M. Krishna Murthi, to act as Accounts Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer.

Order No. Fl. 5257-8, dated 18th May 1923.

Mr. M. Krishna Murthy, Superintendent, Comptroller's Office, is appointed to act as Accounts Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar or until further orders.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

P. W. Department (Irrigation).

READ AGAIN—

(1) G. O. No. P. W. 1488-96—E. 7757-65, dated 19th June 1919, sanctioning the adoption of a set of rules in the matter of the recruitment of Engineer officers in the Public Works Department and Rule 2 thereunder guaranteeing appointments for a period of three years to the successful candidates of the College of Engineering, Bangalore, from the first year in which the final University Examinations in Engineering are held.

(2) G. O. No. 15-17—Edn. 425-20-4, dated 5th July 1921, directing that practical training for a period of 12 months is required to be undergone by the successful students of the Engineering College before the B. E. Degree is conferred on them.

(3) G. O. No. P. W. 456-68—E. 2138-49, dated 17th September 1921, directing that the successful students of the final Examination of 1921, 1922 and 1923 should be given the posts guaranteed in 1922, 1923 and 1924, on their completing the practical course.

(4) G. O. No. P. W. 293-302—E. 1518-27, dated 22nd August 1922, directing that only the candidates who head the list in the B. E. Examination (theoretical) in the Civil and Mechanical Branches in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 may on the completion of practical training be appointed Assistant Engineers on probation for two years and confirmed thereafter on the occurrence of vacancies or kept as supernumeraries if there are no vacancies.

READ ALSO—

Government Notification No. P. W. 605—E., dated 22nd November 1922, appointing Messrs. M. N. Lakshman Rao, B.A., B.E., and A. Viswanath, B.E., as Assistant Engineers on probation, in pursuance of G. O. No. P. W. 293-302—E. 1518-27, dated 22nd August 1922.

READ—

Note No. D. 122, dated 1st March 1923, by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation, on the subject of guaranteed appointments.

ORDER No. P. W. 1024-50—E. 9657-83, DATED 26TH MAY 1923.

In accordance with orders of Government in the matter of guaranteeing appointments to the candidates of the College of Engineering, Bangalore, the two candidates who took the first rank in the Civil and the Mechanical Branches of the B.E. Degree Examination held in 1921, were appointed as Assistant Engineers on probation for two years, on Rs. 200 per mensem.

2. The Public Works Secretary has now brought to notice that representations are being received from the Engineer officers already in service, most of whom have passed the B. E. Examination in the Madras and the Poona Colleges of Engineering in the first class taking high-rank and also put in service ranging from three to six years complaining of supersession by the newly appointed officers and is of opinion that it is unfair to bring in every year two men from the local College and place them over men of similar qualifications. Further the budget grants to the Public Works Department are very limited on account of the financial stringency. The Public Works Department Establishment has in consequence been recently reorganised effecting considerable reductions and the aim should be to keep down the establishment charges as low as possible consistently with the reduced grants.

3. In view of the above circumstances, Government direct that the guarantee given in the Government Order dated 22nd August 1922 to candidates passing the Theoretical Examination in 1922 and 1923 be withdrawn.

JOHN BHOE,
*Secretary to Government,
P. W. Dept. (Irrigation).*

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1928.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Contribution by District Boards to Education Department.

READ—

Government Order No. 3005-55—Ml. 132-16-1, dated the 16th November 1916, passing orders on the scheme for the development of Local Self-Government in Mysore and conveying approval to the assignment of revenue from Local Funds General and Mohatarfa to Local Boards.

2. Government Order No. 6544-7—L. B. 108-16-1, dated the 10th April 1917, ordering that 67% of the cess on Excise, Forest and other heads of revenue be credited to District Funds.

3. Government Order No. 10245-62—L. R. 453-16-1, dated the 10—19th April 1917, ordering that the income from Mohatarfa be credited to District Funds from the year 1917-18 until further orders.

4. Paragraph 61 of Government Order No. 11180-250—Edn. 498-20-1, dated the 25th May 1921, directing the resumption from the District Boards of the additional resources assigned to them in the Government Orders read above to enable Government to provide funds for the additional expenditure required for giving effect to the orders on the Education Memorandum.

ORDER No. E. 6311-21—EDN. 459-22-1, DATED 30TH MAY 1923.

The items of revenue which constituted the "Local Fund General" viz., sixty-seven per cent of the local cess on Excise and Forest revenue and also the annual revenue under "Mohatarfa" were assigned to the District Boards with effect from the 1st July 1917.

with a view to enable those bodies to undertake larger responsibilities and to widen the sphere of their activities under the revised scheme of Local Self-Government sanctioned in November 1916. Accumulated balances at the credit of the fund amounting to Rs. 5,33,945 were also transferred to the District Boards at the same time. As, however, no additional responsibilities were undertaken by these Boards, the accumulated balances thus transferred remained unutilised to a large extent and the income from the newly assigned items of revenue contributed to swell the balances at the credit of the District Boards. In these circumstances the Government in passing orders on the Education Memorandum in May 1921, directed that the additional sources of revenue assigned to the District Boards in 1917 as well as the accumulated balances transferred at the time might be resumed from them in order to meet the additional cost of the reforms sanctioned in that order.

2. The District Boards have, however, represented that the resumption of the revenue from Mohatarfa and 67% of local cess on Excise and Forest revenue would seriously cripple their resources. The financial condition of the District Boards has accordingly been carefully examined with reference to their present standard of expenditure and it has been found that there is considerable force in the representation of the Boards as these bodies have, during the past few years, largely increased their recurring expenditure on the strength of the additional resources transferred to them in 1917. It is clear that the resumption of the assigned sources of revenue will seriously affect the financial position of the Boards and Government are pleased to cancel the order of resumption of these sources of revenue.

3. In view, however, of the fact that the accumulated balance of Local Fund-General and Mohatarfa transferred to the District Boards in 1917 has, to a large extent, remained unutilised in most of the districts, Government consider that a proportion of the amount thus transferred may without causing embarrassment to the district Boards, be utilised for non-recurring expenditure on education in the districts, mainly on school buildings as contemplated in the orders on the Education Memorandum. Government accordingly direct that provision should be made in the District Board budgets for 1923-24 for a contribution to the Education Department for the above purpose to the extent of 50 per cent of the accumulated balances transferred to them in 1917. The amount to be thus provided is shown in the accompanying statement. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to draw up in consultation with each District Board a suitable programme for the utilisation of the funds to be placed at his disposal for the construction of school buildings and other items as set forth above. These amounts will be shown in the budgets of the District Boards as contribution to the Education Department for buildings and equipment for schools and in the Education Department budget as a receipt in deduction of expenditure.

W. K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

STATEMENT

No.	District	50% of accumulated balances transferred in 1917	Amount which may be resumed	Remarks
1	Bangalore	34,350	30,000	
2	Kolar	27,970	Nil	This District Board has now a minus balance.
3	Tumkur	33,500	30,000	
4	Mysore	53,200	50,000	
5	Hassan	29,400	25,000	
6	Shimoga	35,000	30,000	
7	Kadur	20,000	15,000	
8	Chitaldrug	22,400	20,000	
Total		2,65,820	2,00,000	

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Withdrawal of penalty on private trees destroyed by overtapping

READ— Correspondence ending with letter No. Mis. C. 23-22, dated 7th March 1923, from the Excise Commissioner regarding the amendment of para XV of the Toddy Rules with a view to withdraw the penalty now imposed for the destruction by over-tapping of palm trees tapped for toddy belonging to private individuals.

ORDER No. FL 5404-14—Ex. 20-22-7, DATED 30TH MAY 1923.

Representations have been made from time to time in the Representative Assembly regarding the hardship caused by the levy of fines for over-tapping private trees. The revenue realized by Government by the levy is estimated at Rs. 2,500 per annum. As however Government is entitled only to one-half of the penalty levied in such cases (*vide* Government Order No. FL 1576-85, dated 29th September 1902), the actual loss of revenue to Government by the grant of the concession asked for is Rs. 1,250 per annum. With a view to remove the hardship complained of, Government are pleased to approve of the proposal to withdraw the rule authorizing the levy of a penalty on private trees destroyed by over-tapping, although the concession involves some loss of revenue to Government. The owners of such private trees will be at liberty to sue the toddy contractor concerned for damages, if any, caused to them by the over-tapping of such trees. A notification amending the Toddy Rules and the Rules regulating Excise Sales will accordingly be issued.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Fees payable under the Mysore Companies Regulation to be paid to Treasury

READ— Letter No. 580, dated 6th November 1922, from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore, requesting that Rule 12 of the Rules under the Mysore Companies Regulation be modified so that the fees paid on account of the various processes under the Regulation which are now received in his office in cash may, in future, be paid into a Government Treasury and receipts forwarded to him instead.

ORDER No. I. C. 7283-5—I. & C. 146-22-3, DATED 29TH MAY 1923.

Government are pleased to approve of the recommendation of the Registrar. Rule 12 of the Rules under the Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917, will accordingly be modified as follows—

"All fees payable to the Registrar under the Regulation shall be paid either in cash to a Government Treasury or by Mysore Court-fee Stamps."

2. The draft of notice to the Managing Agents, Directors, Managers, etc., of Companies proposed to be issued in this matter by the Registrar received from him with the letter read above is also approved.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Season and Crop Report

READ— Correspondence ending with letter No. C. Per. A. 115, dated the 17th March 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Season and Crop Report for 1921-22 together with his review thereon.

2. Letter No. R. O. C. 1733—H. C. 613-5, dated 3rd March 1923, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore communicating his remarks on the Season and Crop Report for 1921-22.

ORDER No. I. C. 7158-218--Stcs. 41-22-5, DATED 25TH MAY 1923.

Recorded with the observation that the delay of over three months in the submission of the report should have been avoided.

2. The early rains were seasonal and well distributed. The rainfall during the months of July and August was followed by a long break which caused some anxiety, but the heavy showers in October and November considerably eased the situation.

3. Some salient statistics for the past five years are given in the accompanying statement. From these, it will be noticed that there has been a gradual reduction in the area of assessed lands available for cultivation from 768,287 acres in 1917-18 to 748,413 in 1921-22. Corresponding to this, a steady rise in the area under occupancy from 7,802,121 in 1917-18 to 7,844,021 in 1921-22 is noticeable, except in the year 1919-20, when there was a slight decrease in this area. The figures disclose that the demand for land has been steady in all the districts, except in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts, where the extent of lands relinquished is larger than the extent newly taken up. The area under current fallows in all the districts which showed a gradual increase from 1,342,979 acres in 1917-18 to 1,906,631 acres in 1920-21 fell down to 1,789,411 during the year under review.

4. The expansion or contraction in the area under cultivation of some of the principal crops during the past five years was as noted below:

Crops	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
Rice	714,720	676,685	761,807	684,456	818,347
Ragi	2,203,124	2,164,740	2,303,407	1,966,411	2,317,396
Cholam	678,121	620,369	675,293	661,616	608,001
Sugar cane	32,345	29,638	34,057	40,143	44,328
Cotton	56,669	109,946	147,280	125,135	155,657
Horse gram	714,793	771,271	815,792	883,197	734,349

The marked fall in the area under cotton from 155,657 acres in 1917-18 to 56,669 acres during the year under review is reported to be due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and the fall in prices.

5. As regards the estimated outturn of certain selected crops, Government note that the Revenue Commissioner has, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, already taken the necessary steps for revising the standard rates fixed in Government Order No. R. 3238-49-Agri. 61-15-7, dated 28th August 1918.

6. The following two tables give the statistics relating to the export and import trade in food grains of the State and the fluctuations in the average retail prices of three of the staple food grains during the past five years:

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (IN LAKHS)

Description	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
Exports	411	408	408	384	298
Imports	317	331	354	320	194

PRICES OF THREE OF THE STAPLE FOOD GRAINS IN THE STATE
(IN TERMS OF SEERS PER RUPEE).

Articles	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
Rice	4.75	4.70	4.31	4.36	6.32
Ragi	9.00	9.23	7.70	8.42	14.86
Cholam	7.71	7.70	6.78	5.85	12.20

From the above table, it is seen that the retail prices of rice, ragi and cholam continue to remain high, in sympathy with the wholesale market. There has been a steady rise in the value of exports due mainly to the exports of grains, pulses and oil-seeds. The bulk of the imports consists of cocoanut, coffee, rice, wheat, castor and refined sugar.

7. The Government observe that the statement showing the number of holdings (Table VII A) contains several discrepancies. The number of holdings in the Mysore District not exceeding one acre in extent was for instance, reported to be 49,082 in the year 1920-21, whereas for the year under report, the number of holdings is given as only 18,376. This abnormal fall has been explained by the Revenue Commissioner to be due to incorrect reporting by certain taluk officers. Much of the value of these statistics is lost by such incorrect and misleading figures. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to impress upon all taluk and district officers the importance of these statistics and issue necessary instructions with a view to preventing the recurrence of such errors in future.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIXAR,

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Statement showing statistics under certain heads from 1917-18 to 1921-22.

Description		Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitala	State
Population		906,935	792,839	778,122	1,403,319	583,960	492,560	838,588	574,179	5,559,952
Area of assessed land available for cultivation.	1917-18	48,315	180,705	152,660	73,445	79,699	115,872	72,877	94,804	768,237
	1918-19	51,223	186,822	150,087	78,431	76,608	116,064	69,966	91,844	766,040
	1919-20	55,241	124,027	145,213	74,866	74,045	121,167	70,897	93,927	758,883
	1920-21	52,375	128,278	139,832	76,910	65,266	127,457	68,037	93,812	747,017
	1921-22	47,198	133,645	130,457	76,915	70,053	126,866	67,073	96,209	749,413
Area taken up during the year.	1917-18	3,266	5,499	9,407	3,466	5,194	3,587	5,246	12,828	48,493
	1918-19	2,745	3,678	5,006	1,851	2,723	3,388	3,523	4,670	27,579
	1919-20	2,053	3,002	7,296	2,313	3,696	3,934	3,102	4,405	29,608
	1920-21	9,070	4,902	7,515	2,832	3,738	4,012	3,329	4,214	39,107
	1921-22	3,221	6,191	6,836	2,733	3,319	6,462	3,190	2,919	34,371
Total		20,860	23,267	35,560	12,695	18,665	21,833	18,392	26,086	179,853
Area resigned during the year.	1917-18	435	2,516	2,371	6,142	202	2,625	695	1,266	16,252
	1918-19	274	2,796	1,840	1,703	292	2,150	829	1,042	10,426
	1919-20	779	3,979	5,769	2,040	875	7,925	2,232	5,943	29,532
	1920-21	762	1,079	2,855	2,040	1,056	3,823	1,067	2,726	14,903
	1921-22	274	1,695	3,833	1,940	966	6,750	1,375	3,893	20,676
Total		2,522	11,965	16,709	13,865	3,891	22,778	5,698	14,870	91,794
Current fallows	1917-18	99,605	116,647	289,963	120,953	147,914	188,348	112,335	272,514	1,342,979
	1918-19	128,885	223,845	418,705	145,253	177,737	259,164	149,007	428,861	1,980,397
	1919-20	122,932	154,054	342,581	152,034	181,128	214,603	185,838	359,548	1,662,713
	1920-21	138,711	223,427	426,131	156,187	192,517	203,004	184,055	432,599	1,906,631
	1921-22	122,011	164,786	383,000	152,163	193,461	193,439	192,644	450,958	1,789,411
Area under occupation	1917-18	807,197	661,150	1254,083	1432,744	806,774	760,514	538,414	1491,215	7,802,121
	1918-19	823,513	666,608	1255,673	1482,749	803,255	760,478	546,073	1495,466	7,839,810
	1919-20	815,427	678,523	1265,806	1480,937	810,010	770,944	540,494	1494,514	7,861,120
	1920-21	824,867	680,170	1262,874	1478,953	813,299	751,049	554,691	1490,826	7,853,729
	1921-22	830,557	664,761	1265,843	1479,381	814,268	750,065	549,235	1489,851	7,844,021

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Judicial Deposit Transactions at K. G. F.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1238—Loans, dated 3rd May 1923, from the Comptroller to Government, urging the necessity for the transfer of the work connected with the judicial deposit transactions of the Munsiff's Court at the Kolar Gold Fields to the Branch of the Bank of Mysore at Ooregum, and requesting sanction to the introduction of the scheme proposed by him and approval to the draft rules on the subject forwarded with his letter referred to above.

ORDER NO. FL. 5418-21—G. F. 177-22-3, DATED 30TH MAY 1923.

Government are pleased to sanction the introduction of the new system as recommended by the Comptroller with effect from 1st July 1923 tentatively for a period of one year.

2. The rules sent by the Comptroller are also approved with the modification suggested by the Chief Court for Rule 16 and are appended to this order.

3. The Comptroller is requested to submit a report to Government at the end of six months showing how the scheme has worked.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secy. to Govt.

Rules relating to the receipt and payment of Judicial Deposits of the Munsiff's Court at Kolar Gold Fields.

1. The court shall maintain a separate deposit register in the form of Civil Register No. VIII (cash book). This register will be different from the cash book of petty items ordinarily maintained in the court and will take the place of the ordinary deposit register.

2. The court shall maintain a separate ledger in respect of decree amounts, etc., i.e., general deposits under Rule 1 (a) of the Rule of Practice No. 158 (Civil).

3. A drawing account will be opened in the name of the Munsiff in the Bank of Mysore, Ooregum, for conducting all transactions relating to Judicial Deposits, and the Munsiff will operate on this account.

4. The deposits presented at the court by the parties will be sent to the Bank of Mysore, Ooregum, through the parties concerned with a receipt order prepared by the Nazir of the Court. These amounts will be brought on the Deposit Register (Form VIII) when the receipt order is returned by the bank duly acknowledged.

5. In case of moneys received by Postal Money Orders, they will be sent to the bank with the receipt order and brought on the deposit register on the return of the order duly acknowledged by the bank.

6. Recoveries made by the five Gold Mining Companies and the Kolar Gold Fields Electrical Department under consolidated warrants of attachment will be paid direct by them to the Bank of Mysore, Ooregum, for credit to the account of Munsiff, and the receipt obtained by them from the bank, sent to the Court with the consolidated warrant for making the necessary entries in the register maintained in the court.

7. Any person desirous of obtaining payment of money from the court must with his application present to the court a receipt for the amount. The court will compare the application with the entry in the ledger and deposit register and if the balance be sufficient and due to the party, will issue an order, i.e., a cheque on the Bank of Mysore, Ooregum, for the amount specifying the date on which it is granted and the amount to be paid. A separate cheque will be issued for each individual deposit or part thereof.

8. The Munsiff will, at the time of signing the order for payment, initial the corresponding entry in the Deposit Register (No. VIII) which will contain on the debit side the number and date of the cheque.

9. No order of payment, i.e., cheque shall be available unless it is presented at the bank within seven days from the date of its issue.

10. Any order or cheque not presented within seven days of its issue must be returned to the court and after being re-dated and initialled by the Munsiff it may be reissued.